The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5720. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Another Day of Idle Talk in the Senate on Virginia.

THE VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

A New Postal Telegraph Bill Introduced.

Energetic Reply of Mr. Scofield to Mr. Dawes, in the House.

Mr. Wells' Revenue Report Under Discussion.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The Leather Interests Before the Commerce Committee—New Census Bill in the Senate—Scheme for Improving Our Merchant Marine—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The debate on the admission of Virginia in the Senate to-day was more diffuse and unimportant in whatever view the subject is regarded, than any discussion which has taken place in that body for a long time. Tired, apparently, of debating about the biography of Governor WALKER, wearied of reading anonymous letters and telegrams, the body devoted itself to a rambling discussion on the powers of the General Government over the States. Finally, at about 5 o'clock, the friends of the bill forced its opponents to an agreement to vote to-morrow at 4 o'clock on the whole subject. The House bill will pass without doubt as amended by Senator EDMUNDS. In this the House will concur, though BUTLER, it is said, desires to force it back into committee.

THE CENSUS.

The Senate, as your correspondent has already intimated, is apparently determined to strangle the census. Senator CONKLING's committee have smothered the bill upon which the House bestowed so much labor, and to-day Mr. CONKLING reported a bill of half a dozen lines, simply ensuring that the census should be taken under the old system, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make such changes in the schedules as the late amendments of the Constitution require. This revives the old Marshalship system with all its imperfections. It is difficult to determine the motives which actuate the Senators in their opposition. It would be ungenerous, perhaps, to say that Senators look upon the bill with disfavor, because it gives members of the House a chance to secure the appointment of a certain number of officers in each Congressional District, but it is nevertheless true that there are Senators who are not above such selfish feeling. It may be, however, a feeling of economy; but if it is, it is of the most ephemeral kind, and only crops out at long intervals in the Senate. The result will probably be that the question will finally get into a Committee of Conference of the two Houses, where something will be evolved, the nature of which it is now impossible to predict.

MR. WELLS' REPORT IN THE HOUSE.

The high tariff party have met with their first signal defeat, and it may be accepted as an indication of what is in store for the efforts to maintain the present incongruous and burdensome tariff system. Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate joint resolution to print 5,000 copies of Commissioner WELLS' report, for the use of the Senate, and 12,000 copies for the use of the House. He made a short and eloquent speech in its favor, and was followed by his colleague on the Committee, Mr. CAKE, who, though opposed to the report, would print this one, because it was the last. Then followed a very general and spicy discussion, lasting nearly two hours, in which Dyer, Maynard, McCarthy, Kelley, Butler and Bailey spoke against printing, and Laflin, Brooks, Mungen, Randall, Hay, Garfield, Marshall, Peters, Logan, Stevenson and Moore, of Illinois, spoke in favor of printing. The chief speeches made against the resolution were by MAYNARD, who seems to grow narrower and more bigoted with every session; McCARTHY, whose salt interest inspired him to compare Mr. WELLS with BENEDICT ARNOLD, and Mr. KELLEY, who is the most earnest, most consistent and most industrious of the high tariff advocates. BUTLER caviled at some of the statistics of the report, and voted against printing it, but he believes in the report, nevertheless. On ordering the previous question the vote stood 128 to 61, and the monopolists had not the courage to demand the yeas and nays on its passage. Mr. LAFLIN closed in an eloquent speech, and the bill passed without a division.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

Advices received here from Nashville state that the Franchise Committee of the Tennessee State Convention, have reported an article guaranteeing the right of suffrage to the colored men of the State; and the probability is that it will be adopted.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning had before them a delegation representing the hide and leather interest of the country. The following gentlemen connected with this interest are in the city, though they were not all present to-day: S. R. Spaulding, W. B. Spooner, and Chauncey Coon, of Boston; Mr. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati; G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, and O. L. Grant, of Chicago. Mr. ALLEN presented the case in favor of the abrogation of the duty upon hides, and made the following points in favor of the demand.

First—That leather and the manufacturers of leather, boots and shoes, harness, saddlery, belting, &c., compose now, next to agriculture, the largest industrial interest in the country, employing more capital and labor than any other save that. Second—That before the war there existed a large export trade of leather to Europe, and of the manufactures of leather to South America; that trade is now gone to Canada and European countries. Third—That this is owing to two causes, one of which, the high price of labor, affects everything; and a duty of ten per cent. in gold on all imported hides. The Canadian manufacturers, paying no duty on hides and no internal manufacturers or sales tax, are enabled to produce leather at prices that drive American manufacturers from all the markets of the world save our own. Fourth—Foreign hides and domestic hides do not actually enter into competition with each other, not being interchangeable in the manufacture of leather save to a very limited extent. South American hides make our greatest staple, hemlock sole leather. This forms ninety-seven to ninety-eight per cent. of all this kind of leather made in this country. Domestic hides are used principally for harness and upper leather stocks. The reduction of duty, therefore, would not materially affect the domestic hide; and, by being enabled to export the manufactures of sole leather, it would necessarily increase the demand for and consumption of upper leather, thereby increasing the production and increasing largely the labor of the country. Fifth—That, while the price of domestic hides may or may not be reduced by the exemption of foreign hides from duty, the farmer, who may possibly be obliged to take fifty cents less on the hide he produces, will, for every such reduction, receive in return a reduction in the products of leather which he consumes of [illegible]. The consumption of the manufacture being greater than his production of the raw material. That the great surplus of hides is from the Southwestern States, Texas principally; and that, if there is any loss by the abrogation of the duty, it will fall upon those cattle raisers or the middle men who trade and speculate in cattle.

Mr. ALLEN added, at the request of the Committee, that the cause which produced these results was the fact that the average price of green salted hides in the Eastern markets for the past three years has been thirteen to thirteen and a half cents per pound, against seven and a half cents for three years before the war. This, with the high price of labor, was a sufficient answer to the inquiry. Members of the Committee state that the presentation of the case by Mr. ALLEN was very terse and forcible.

DECISION IN A KNOTTY CASE.

An officer of the army, while changing station, lost a part of his baggage. It appears that the property lost was duly delivered by the Quartermaster to the officers of the steamer at Savannah, Ga., but that on her arrival at Jacksonville, Fla., a portion of the same was missing. The steamer was regularly employed by the Quartermaster's Department. Upon these facts the Quartermaster at Savannah recommended that the Government commence suit against the owners of the steamer for the loss, and the Quartermaster-General, in transmitting the account, with vouchers of the lost articles to the Treasury, presented the question whether the Government or the officer should prosecute the carriers. The Second Comptroller, in a review of the case, said: "From the evidence presented it appears that the Government is not indebted for transportation service to the owners of the steamer. Were it otherwise, the Quartermaster's Department would be justified, I think, in retaining in its custody any money due the owners for such service, not by way of set-off but to await the judgment of a Court in a suit brought by either party, (the owner of the steamer bringing suit for services in the Court of Claims and the Quartermaster's Department a cross action for loss of chattels, while *in transitu* by the carrier.) But the fact being, as already stated, that there is nothing due from the United States to the carriers for services performed, may the Quartermaster's Department properly commence an action against the owners of the steamer for the loss of the personal effects of the officer? Army Regulations, Par. 1,087, provide that officers' baggage shall not exceed (mess chest and all personal effects included) a certain number of pounds—the enumeration is given for all grades of officers. There does not appear to be any question raised in objection to the right of the officer to transportation under this regulation, and it also appears that the custom and practice of the Quartermaster's Department under the regulation were strictly observed in the issue of the order for the transportation in the present case.

An officer of the Quartermaster's Department, moreover, contracted with the steamer, and paid for the transportation. These facts, therefore, bring the case within the application of the legal rule, that for any default on the part of the carrier, not one of the excepted perils of common law, he shall be answerable to the shipper. It would follow as the corollary of this principle that the officer of the Quartermaster's Department who delivered the baggage to the carrier, or in his absence his principal, the Quartermaster-General should bring an action against the master or owners of the steamer for the non-performance of the contract on the part of the latter. Since, however, no appropriation can, from the nature of the case, receive any benefit from the prosecution of a suit as above mentioned, the question of payment for professional services which might be rendered is conditional to wit: can they legally be paid from the contingencies of the War Department? In this view of the case the only question to be decided relates to the necessity of employing counsel and the amount to be paid for their services—a subject matter, in my opinion, properly to be decided by the Secretary of War.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee continued their investigation this morning by the examination of C. J. OSBORN and a Mr. BOCOCK, both of whom were brokers for the gold clique, and testified to their employment by the Ring for the purpose of buying gold for them. FISK and GOULD will be here on Saturday.

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

A prominent Western member of Congress has prepared an important bill, which he will introduce in a few days, having for its object the establishment of different lines of steamships to Europe. The ideas on which the bill is framed are, that it is absolutely necessary for us to make a national effort to recover our commercial supremacy; and that, as private enterprise under existing laws is utterly incapable of accomplishing so great an undertaking, patriotism and statesmanship alike demand Government aid and encouragement. The bill will provide for the establishment of lines of steamships from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, each line to be subsidized. The proposition is to diminish the expenses of the Navy Department, which now average annually some twenty-nine millions, to, say fifteen millions per annum, and give about ten millions of dollars in subsidies. It is argued that in a few years the country will thus have a commercial marine second to that of no nation in the world, ready at all times to be turned over to the Government in case of war; that we shall have a school for our seamen, and that, in addition to all, it will be one of the best means to revive the shipbuilding interest.

RHODE ISLAND'S GIFT TO CONGRESS.

At the last session of Congress a bill was passed setting apart the old House of Representatives as a sort of national art gallery, and providing that such States of the Union as chose should be entitled to make the offer to Congress of a statue or other work of art commemorating some historic event, or eminent soldier or civilian, to be placed in this hall. Rhode Island, to-day, sent the first contribution in the shape of a statue of Major-General NATHANIEL GREENE, of the Revolutionary Army. The presentation was made in a neat speech by Senator ANTHONY, and its acceptance and a vote of thanks to Rhode Island was moved by Senator SUMNER.

RECEPTION BY MAYOR BOWEN.

Mayor BOWEN entertained the members of the District of Columbia Committees of both Houses. One of the principal objects of the meeting was to afford an opportunity for a friendly and social chat over the District wants, and the measures necessary to be taken to improve the city generally.

SENATE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Post-Office Committee had a meeting this morning, but it was more for the purpose of considering nominations for Postmasters, &c.

NOMINATIONS.

An Executive Session will be held to-morrow, when the Judiciary Committee will report several of the nominations before that body.

WASHINGTON'S AMUSEMENTS.

Washington is just now well supplied with amusements of a superior class, which is not often the case, and full houses greet them nightly. Your amusing and susceptible friends, the LINGARDS, are at the National; LAURA KEENE keeps "School" at Wall's Opera House. The Woman's Suffrage ladies perform at Lincoln Hall; while the MAX MARETZEK, the prince of operatic impressarios, is coming here next week with KELLOGG, LEFRANC, RONCONI and the rest of his troupe, to give Washington a week of such opera as it has not had for a whole year. The sale of seats has already been very large.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors have been made: For the Thirtieth District of New-York, William Wiggins, Henry M. Coster, James Wilcox, John J. Weber, Silas M. Dodge, J. H. Porter; for the Ninth District, Edwin Skidmore, Ferdinand Brandan, H. Q. French, Peter H. Honghtaling, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, J. Cameron; for the Twenty-third District, John C. Hanchett and Charles J. Spaulding. The only nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were of a military character, and none above the rank of Captain.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The United States Indian Commission continued its session until to-day. On Monday the Cherokee Delegation, headed by Colonel DOWNING, their Chief, came before the Board and asked the Commission to use their influence with Congress against the passage of several bills, which they claim to be in direct violation of their treaties with the Government. Colonels ADAIR and VAUGHN, and Judge FIELD, were eloquent in their appeals for justice. The Commission promised their earnest attention to the subject. Chief PITCHELYN, of the Choctaw Nation, also made a warm appeal for schools among the Indians, declaring that the salvation of the race lay in those institutions. He said that there are many educated Christians in his tribe.

On motion of ex-Governor LANE, of Indiana, the Commission resolved to request the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress to make liberal appropriations for educational purposes, to be expended among the tribes and bands gathered on the reservations or in other permanent homes, and to put the expenditures of all moneys not otherwise provided for under the direction of the Secretary; to place all schools for Indians ordered by the Government under the inspection of said Commissioners or other authorized agents.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That as the opinion of this Board it is important that the necessary appropriations be promptly made by Congress to aid in locating the Apaches, of Arizona and New-Mexico, on permanent reservations; alike for the protection of the whites and the safety of the Indians and the economy of the Administration.

Commissioner FARWELL, of Chicago, having resigned the Secretaryship, the Board passed a complimentary resolution in regard to the faithful and prompt manner in which he had discharged his duties as Secretary of the Board. VINCENT COLYER, of New-York, was then elected Secretary, and FELIX R. BRUNOT, of Pittsburg, WM. E. DODGE and NATHAN BISHOP, of New-York, and GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, were appointed an Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Board in the interim of the seasons.

Yesterday the Commissioners paid their respects to the President, and through their Chairman, Mr. BRUNOT, assured him of their increasing interest in the work and the economy of the President's policy. The President replied that he was pleased to learn that the Commissioners supported him in his endeavors to regulate Indian affairs. He thanked them for their services and said he was confident that faithfulness in carrying out treaties with kindness was the surest way of protecting the Western border from desolating and costly wars. When Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation and war ensued there was no other alternative but to use force, however expensive.

Mrs. GRANT entertained the wives of the Commissioners at a luncheon to-day, at the Executive Mansion. It is said to have been a very pleasant affair.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

The House joint resolution on the subject of the ventilation of the halls of the Senate and House was laid before the Senate by the Chair. The amendment providing for ascertaining the cost of the proposed improvements was concurred in.

A STATUE TO GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island presenting to Congress, in the name of the people of that State, a marble statue of NATHANIEL GREENE. This statue had been placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in pursuance of an act of Congress setting apart that chamber as a receptacle for the statues of distinguished Americans now deceased—two from each State. Mr. ANTHONY, in performing this duty, eulogized the character and services of General GREENE and commented at length upon the stirring times in which he lived and took active part, and their influence upon the history of the country.

Mr. SUMNER submitted resolutions accepting the statue, returning thanks to the Governor of Rhode Island, and through him to the people of the State, for the beautiful work of art, and assigning the statue a place in the gallery of the old hall of the House. He said that among the Generals of the Revolution, GREENE was next after WASHINGTON, and his military genius, which was of no common order, had been frequently shown. And this national recognition of his patriotism and fidelity to the cause of liberty, was eminently appropriate.

Mr. SAWYER reviewed the military history of General GREENE, his remarkable personal character and the story of his sufferings, defeats and great achievements in the war of the Revolution. The General's greatest triumph, he said, had been achieved in South Carolina, which fact had been officially recognized by the Legislature of that State; and he now, in behalf of South Carolina, added his humble tribute of respect for the memory of General GREENE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, also addressed the Senate, after which the concurrent resolutions submitted by Mr. SUMNER were adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. CONKLING—For the preservation of harbors in the United States against encroachment.

By Mr. ROSS—To grant right of way through public lands to the Junction City and Denver Railway Company.

By Mr. CASSERLY—To promote the disposition of public lands in California. It provides that thirty days after the passage of the act public lands shall be open to entry by homestead and preëmption settlers only.

TELEGRAPH POSTAL SYSTEM.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to establish telegraph offices in connection with post offices in every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained, and at such other places on the line of the telegraph as the business of the community may require; to provide for the reception of messages at every postal telegraph office, sub-office and street letter box, for their transmission between postal telegraph offices, by contract with the Postal Telegraph Company, and for their special and immediate delivery where a letter delivery is provided by law, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office where there is no delivery; and a delivery, at special rates, beyond such limits, excepting messages transmitted at night, which shall be delivered the next morning. He is also directed to provide for the transmission of messages by mail to or from the nearest postal telegraph office, when addressed to or destined to any place not having such an office; for the transmission by telegraph of postal money orders; for the transmission of the messages in special cases, for priority of transmission, and for transmission where the whole amount due has not been paid. The rate to be prepaid for transmission and delivery of messages of twenty words or figures or less, including date, address and signature, shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each and every 500 miles or fractional part thereof, measured in an air line, and for each additional five words or less, one-fifth of the above rates. But the rates for messages directed to be transmitted by night shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each and every 1,000 miles or fractional part thereof, and for each additional ten words one-fifth of these rates. The rates shall be prepaid by telegraphic stamps, and shall cover the expenses of the Post Office of immediate special delivery and of transmission by mail where required, to or from any postal telegraph office in the United States. The bill authorizes a contract to be made with the Postal Telegraph Company for ten years, upon their furnishing security for the performance of these requirements. The Postal Company is authorized to make special contracts for the transmission of Press messages, the rates not to exceed five mills per word by night, and seven and a half mills by day, for every 500 miles. Where the same message is delivered at the same office to several newspapers, but one rate shall be charged, with the necessary cost of manifolding copies when made by the Company. The rates for the Associated Press news shall not exceed those now paid by the several Press Associations to the Western Union Telegraph Company. A postage of two cents shall be paid on each Press message; but where copies of the same message are dropped off at several offices, but one postage shall be paid. The Postmaster-General shall from time to time reduce the compensation to be paid to the Company, and the rates to be paid by the public for the transmission of messages; provided that the net income of the Company (after the payment of its operating expenses) shall not thereby be reduced below ten per centum per year on the capital stock of the Company. Telegraph stamps are to be provided, &c. A Commissioner of Telegraphs is to be appointed, and punishment provided for divulging the contents of messages, or willfully obstructing their transmission. The eighth section incorporates Gardiner G. Hubbard, S. W. Bates and Estes Howe, of Massachusetts; Woodbury Davis, of Maine; A. P. Killer, of Ohio; John D. Tracy and E. D. L. Sweet, of Illinois; R. Blakeley, of Minnesota; B. F. Allen, of Iowa; W. F. Downs, of Kansas; Chas. G. Hammond, of Nebraska; L. L. Barnes and G. E. Weeks, of Arkansas; S. A. Stockdale and J. J. Noble, of Louisiana; Chas. J. Pollard, of Alabama; John P. King, of Georgia; Peter Parker and Anthony Pollak, of Washington, as a body politic under the name of the United States Postal Telegraph Company. Finally, it is provided that at any time after five years from its organization, the Postmaster-General may purchase the property and franchise of the Company, on terms to be fixed by five disinterested persons, two to be chosen by the Postmaster-General, two by the Company, and the fifth by those four; provided, that the terms shall be approved and the purchase consummated by Congress.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. THAYER, by way of correction, said that in his remarks on the preceding day relative to gross misrepresentations in connection with the circulation of petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, he had referred to the reckless statements made in behalf of the proposed reform. He did not intend to impute to any head of department intentional misrepresentation, and asserted his confidence in the purity of the motives of the Postmaster-General.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported the House Census bill, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed so to change the schedule and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870 to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia bill was then taken up.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the Constitution of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or hold office who are now entitled to vote under said Constitution, except in punishment of crime, nor exclude from service as juror any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE renewed the amendment previously offered by him admitting Virginia to representation in Congress on the following fundamental conditions:

That the State Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of the State Constitution prospective in its effects may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of the voters.

Mr. DRAKE said this fundamental condition had been required of all the other reconstructed States, and in view of the proposed attempt, which he believed to be in the programme of the Democracy, to overturn the Fifteenth Amendment by the aid of the Courts and another Department of the Government, it was necessary as a means of securing the protection of the black race in Virginia and the other late rebellious States.

Mr. HARLAN supported the amendment in a lengthy speech, principally because of its necessity as a measure of protection for the loyal people of Virginia, by insuring to them the free exercise of the ballot. Having been imposed upon the other States these fundamental conditions should not be omitted in the case of Virginia.

Mr. HOWARD said stringent conditions to prevent the ostracism of colored people were particularly applicable to Virginia as foremost of the States in rebellion.

Mr. THURMAN said the proposition of the amendment was to say to a State that her people should not be allowed to amend their own Constitution. He denied the power of Congress to make such a declaration of effect prior to a constitutional amendment, by which some of the reserved rights of the States still left would be taken from them. In this way only could the Constitution be made to authorize this exercise of power.

Further debate upon the question of the validity of an alleged compact between the United States and a State, prior to the admission of the State, was participated in by Messrs. MORTON, DAVIS, THURMAN and HARLAN.

Mr. HOWARD forwarded to the clerk and had read, a telegram from a citizen of Atlanta, Ga., whose name he refused to divulge, for prudential reasons, setting forth that a conspiracy was in progress in the Legislature of Georgia, as a means of getting the State into the Union and afterwards defying the laws of Congress. Members of the Legislature were known to have taken the oath prescribed by Congress as a test of their eligibility, when they were entirely unable to take it without perjury. Several Senators inquired the name of the author of the communication.

Mr. HOWARD replied that he knew the author to be a gentleman of intelligence and reliability, who had resided several years in Georgia; but he declined to give his name, as its publication would expose his correspondent to personal danger.

Mr. MORTON said that within a few days past he had received a number of communications similar in character, some of which asserted that a fund had been raised to defend members of the Georgia Legislature from prosecution for perjury in taking the oath required.

A motion to adjourn by Mr. CAMERON was defeated by yeas 26, nays 29.

Messrs. CONKLING, HOWE and CASSERLY discussed the legal question involved in the exercise of jurisdiction over States not yet admitted to the Union.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to adjourn, to enable the members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to keep an engagement with the Mayor of Washington. Not agreed to; yeas 23, nays 24.

A subsequent motion by Mr. MORTON for adjournment met the same fate, by yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. DRAKE said he protested against the attempt to take advantage of the absence of some of the Senators, by forcing a vote at this time upon the proposition he had submitted. He charged that the Senators having charge of this bill had gone around to the friends of the measure and induced them to remain, while the opponents of the bill had left the chamber in ignorance of the condition of affairs.

Several Senators remarked that absentees would return before a vote could be had upon the bill.

Mr. WILSON moved to adjourn, and said if the motion was agreed to, he would agree a vote should be taken to-morrow, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock.

Messrs. HOWARD and POMEROY expressed acquiescence in the proposition.

Mr. CASSERLY suggested that in any agreement to be made with the opponents of the bill, it should be specifically agreed that the whole of the Virginia question be disposed of at the time appointed, and not merely a particular bill, so that a former misunderstanding on the subject should not again occur.

Mr. TRUMBULL also desired to have a specific agreement, if any was to be made, and charged that in violating the arrangement which was made on the preceding Friday that a vote on Virginia should be taken on the following Monday, some Senators had acted in bad faith and with utter disregard of their obligations.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the agreement was to vote upon a particular bill at a particular time; but when that time arrived the bill had been substituted by another, and was no longer before the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate and House Virginia bills were substantially identical, and that his understanding of the agreement which had been made was that a final vote upon the subject was to be had at the time indicated.

By his request, the Clerk read the bills, in order to show their similarity.

Messrs. CONKLING and CARPENTER said that the view just expressed coincided with their own understanding of the effect of the agreement.

A discussion of a conversational character ensued, during which various reasons were assigned for the failure to abide by the previous arrangement. The motion of Mr. WILSON was then rejected by yeas 26, nays 25. Finally it was informally agreed, and the agreement stated fully and distinctly by the Chair, that the subject would be finally disposed of at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon; when the Senate, at 4:25 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, presented a memorial of 23,000 citizens of Utah, praying admission as a State into the Union. Referred.

Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey, presented several petitions for a lightship on Winter Quarter Shoal, and for a lighthouse on Block Island.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

The following bills, among others, were reported:

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act for a railway from the Central Pacific Railway in California to Portland, Oregon. Referred.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to introduce a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose to repeal the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate appraisement and inspection of imports. Recommitted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and agreed to in reference to the diplomatic correspondence between J. WATSON WEBB, late United States Minister to Brazil, and the Brazilian Government on the subject of the wreck of the ship *Canada*; in reference to United States coaling station; in reference to the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and as to the report of the Commissioner on Education on technical education.

Mr. GOLLADAY offered a resolution of inquiry into the right of Postmasters to refuse sending through the mails franked documents not mailed at the place where the Senator or member is residing. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the relief of farmers from tax as produce brokers. Referred.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution of inquiry as to the contracts for transporting mails by railroad; whether they are paid by the mail or by weight. Adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered a preamble and resolution declaring the absence of constitutional authority in the treaty-making power to absorb foreign territory until the consent of the House is given to it. Referred.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, rising to a personal explanation, had read a paragraph from the St. Louis *Democrat*, intimating that he was largely interested in iron works, and he remarked that he had discovered the other day how this and similar misrepresentations had been made. They arose from the fact that the proprietors of the iron works at Bellefontaine, Ohio, were W. E. KELLEY & SONS, but he did not know his namesakes, and was not interested in pig iron or any other manufacture, and did not own a dollar of stock in any mining or manufacturing industry.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. SCOFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who reported the bill, assured the House that he would have said nothing on the subject of the bill, had it not been for the very extraordinary speech made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) the other day. It seemed to him as if that gentleman had made up his mind that the bill must be defeated without regard to its merits or demerits. He described the circumstances attending the making of that speech; how the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) had solemnly asked the attention of the House to it, reminding him of the "Hear ye, hear ye" of a court crier, and how the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. WASHBURNE) took his seat beside Mr. DAWES to give him audience, reminding him of the words of the old song, describing how a certain auditor

"With emotion dull,
On the pivot of his skull,
Turned round his listening ear."

It was a picture for a painter. All this was prepared in advance; this raising a tempest to drown a fly. In this connection he alluded to the appropriation of $5,000 made the other day to enable, as he put it, the gentleman from Ohio to entertain some festive bankers of New-York, and to the circumstance of the gentleman from Wisconsin having recently got through an appropriation of $300,000 for the Rock Island Rapids, not estimated for by any of those "unworthy Departments." It had forced itself upon his conviction almost, that which had been repeatedly told him, that "the gentleman from Massachusetts had a little balance to settle with the Republican members of Pennsylvania."

Mr. DAWES—Will the gentleman be kind enough to state explicitly just what he means by the last remark?

Mr. SCOFIELD—The gentleman himself knows, I suppose, because (in a jesting way) I have told him what had been suggested; but if he insists on my stating it here, I will say that it has been hinted that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not altogether satisfied because the Republican members from Pennsylvania, in the organization of the House, had preferred a gentleman who they thought could sometimes find modes of signalizing his friendship other than by the infliction of wounds.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman mean to impute any such motive as that to me in what I have done here on this floor? I ask the gentleman to answer me frankly and fairly here on this record, does he intend to impute to me any such motive in anything I have done here?

Mr. SCOFIELD—If the gentleman will not be so very sensitive and will be quiet for a few minutes he will see just how much I am imputing to him.

Mr. DAWES—The gentleman will do me the favor to answer my question.

Mr. SCOFIELD—When the gentleman was making that extraordinary speech about everything but the bill, I begged, and so did my colleagues, for a word of explanation, and it was declined. I will answer the gentleman's question in my own way, and I wish now that he would let me have the floor.

Mr. DAWES—If the gentleman will do me the favor to cease his innuendoes and to answer explicitly my interrogatory, whether he does, here in this place, as a member of the House, impute to me any such motive, he will do me justice.

Mr. SCOFIELD—If the gentleman from Massachusetts will be less nervous, and will listen to what I have to say, he will understand exactly my meaning. I have already said that although I cannot believe that the gentleman from Massachusetts was actuated by any resentment, when I saw all this preparation, and when I saw that he roamed over the whole Government to find something obnoxious, and that when he had at last awakened the indignation of the House against everything that could be criticised in all the departments; and when I saw him gather up his hostility and hurl it at the bill, which only proposed to remove an old navy yard to a new one, the conviction, I say, was almost forced upon my mind that perhaps the insinuation might have some foundation, and that is all I was saying. Mr. SCOFIELD then proceeded to review those portions of Mr. DAWES' speech, criticising the economical notions of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was sorry that he had not been in the Hall when the gentleman from Pennsylvania alluded to him. He denied that when he asked to have order restored in order that the House might hear Mr. DAWES speak, he knew what the subject of the speech was to be. As to his drawing $5,000 for interviewing certain New-York brokers, the statement was too gross to be permitted on the records of the House. Any insinuation that the Committee on Banking and Currency asked or obtained money for itself, or that it was interviewing brokers as if it was a party to any scheme of brokers, was unworthy the House, unworthy the gentleman, and an outrageous wrong to every man who believed in investigating frauds.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that if the gentleman had heard what he said and the manner in which he had said it, it would probably have saved him some little excitement.

Mr. GARFIELD—No excitement at all, but records are records.

Mr. SCOFIELD, after disclaiming any intention to reflect on the gentleman from Ohio, remarked, in conclusion, that as to the use of the word "unworthy" by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he took it with the text which had always been his text, that "faithful were the wounds of a friend." That seemed to be the way in which the gentleman always signalized his friendship.

Mr. MYERS next addressed the House in support of the bill.

The morning hour expired at 1:40, and the bill went over until the morning hour of Tuesday next.

WEST POINT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MYERS in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Military Academy bill.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, which was agreed to, for adding to the Board of Visitors two Senators and three Representatives. The bill was reported to the House, and was passed.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of extra copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue—5,000 for the Senate, 12,000 for the House, and 1,000 for the Treasury Department.

In reporting the resolution Mr. LAFLIN said it did not by any means commit the Committee to either an approval or disapproval of the statements and conclusions of the report. The Committee simply recognized the fact that it was a report from a regularly established officer of the Government, and that, therefore, it should be printed as it had been for the last three or four years.

An animated discussion arose on the resolution, in which the questions of tariff and free trade were debated with considerable vehemence, the printing of the report being opposed by Messrs. CAKE, DICKEY, MAYNARD, McCARTHY and ARNELL, and favored by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York. Finally, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to table the resolution—yeas 51, nays 128.

The House then seconded the previous question, and Mr. LAFLIN having an hour to close the debate, yielded portions of that time—five minutes to half an hour—to members on both sides of the question. The printing of the report was further advocated by Messrs. Mungen, Randall, Cook, Hay, Garfield, Marshall, Peters, Logan, Paine, Stevenson, Stiles, Moore, of Illinois, and Twitchell, and opposed by Messrs. Kelley, Bailey and Butler, of Massachusetts.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, protested against imputing unworthy motives, or the influence of British gold to Mr. WELLS, or to those who are opposed to the high-tariff principle. Members should learn to discuss questions on principles, and not resort to passion and party or personal abuse.

Mr. HAY denounced the high tariff system as oppressing the energies of the American people, and doing more to impoverish the nation than any legislation that had ever taken place.

Mr. GARFIELD said that with two exceptions he represented as large an iron interest as any member; but if he were the enemy of the manufacturing interest, as he was not, he would vote against printing the report. If he desired to give the free trade movement in this country the greatest impulsion that he could give it by one vote, he would vote against printing this report.

Mr. MARSHALL described the effect of the high tariff system in impoverishing the farmers of the West, paralyzing trade and driving the American merchant marine from the ocean. The masses of the people were rising up and demanding investigation and relief; and here were those who, in their blind rage, were advocating the system of legalized robbery that had been eating out the substance of the people, and were now trying to keep light and facts away from the eyes and ears of the people.

Mr. KELLEY argued against printing the report on the ground of its erroneous statements and deductions, and because it had already been printed and widely circulated by the Free Trade League.

Mr. DICKEY ridiculed the pretensions of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, and had read for the amusement of the House some extracts from a work of Mr. WELLS' entitled *Familiar Science*.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he would vote for printing the reports if the facts and figures were not so incorrect; but he could not give the sanction of his vote to such errors. For instance, the report stated that the entire real and personal wealth of the United States, earned from the beginning of the Government up to 1860 plus all the capital brought here from abroad, was equal to $14,000,000,000, and then stated that the destruction of wealth and diversion of industry caused by the war were equal to $9,000,000,000, or nine-fourteenths of the entire property of the United States. That was known to be incorrect. In calculating the cost of the war, the Commissioner had included, first, all that had been raised by taxation; second, all that the country owed, deducting the cost of civil administration; third, the State and county debts for bounties, assuming that those bounties were lost to the country; and, fourth, the pensions that were to be paid hereafter, assuming that they were also lost to the country; every one knew that they were not. The report further stated that from the decade from 1860 to 1870 the wealth of the country had increased nine thousand millions, equal to all that it lost by the war, and nine-fourteenths as much as the country had earned from the time of its settlement down to 1860. Statistics so false and illusory he would not vote to send to his constituents, and in voting against printing the report, he did so without reference to tariff or anti-tariff ideas, as he was neither a tariff nor a free trade man.

Mr. LOGAN expressed his surprise at the arguments of Messrs. BUTLER and KELLEY against the printing of the report because, in their opinion, it contained errors in faith and figures. Did they not allow speeches which they deemed far worse in doctrine to be printed in the *Globe* at an immense expense to the country? He had himself subscribed to the funds of a committee which had circulated the tariff speeches of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY—The last statement is not correct. No committee ever printed a speech of mine.

Mr. LOGAN—I am very much astonished at the gentleman getting up and saying that a certain thing is not correct. It is as easy to say that as anything else. I am not speaking of a Committee of the House.

Mr. KELLEY—No, Sir, nor any other Committee.

Mr. LOGAN—I am speaking of a Republican Committee organized in the House for political purposes.

Mr. KELLEY—So am I when I deny that it ever printed one speech of mine relating to the tariff. It did print the record of my trip through the South.

Mr. LOGAN—I want no controversy with the gentleman. A man who would make such a statement in the face of the House that knows better, can astonish nobody in opposing the printing of this report. In conclusion, he said that it was not expected that every public document should be critically correct in every particular, but if it was correct in the main this report should be printed as a public document.

Mr. STEVENSON was in favor of its printing, although he recognized that the report contained many errors.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, regarded the opposition to have the report printed as showing a disposition to force on the people a system in which they did not sympathize.

Mr. TWITCHELL denied the correctness of one of Mr. KELLEY's statements as to the effect of the tariff in cheapening steel rails.

Mr. PAINE presented a letter from JAMES J. HAGERMAN, of Milwaukee, showing the incorrectness of Mr. WELLS' statement that pig iron produced in the interior would, if the duty were wholly removed, be protected to the extent of the cost of freight, at $1 80 per ton per 100 miles of transportation.

Mr. LAFLIN summed up and closed the debate, saying, among other things, the report called for the printing of twelve thousand copies as against twenty thousand copies of a like report for last year, which could be executed at the expense of less than $5 for each Senator and Representative.

The resolution was then adopted without a division, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Session of Both Houses Yesterday—Bills Passed—Erie in Trouble.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., and after the usual routine business Senator J. W. TAYLOR presented a petition from the Rogers Locomotive Works, of Paterson, remonstrating against the enormous charges for freight carried over the Hudson and Paterson Railway by the Erie Railroad Company, and asking for the repeal of the privileges granted to the Erie Company or to charter another road.

A petition on the same subject, numerously signed by the most respectable and eminent business firms of Paterson, was presented by Mr. HOPPER, the member from Passaic. The petitioners protested against the unlawful and exorbitant freight charges of the Erie Road. The grievances of the City of Paterson were very great, amounting to, perhaps, $100,000 annually. It was prayed that the road in question be limited to charges of two and one-half cents per mile for the transportation of passengers, and that a penalty of $1,000, recoverable in the Supreme Court, be imposed for every taking of illegal toll. It was also petitioned that the Erie trains be compelled to stop at Paterson to accommodate New-Jersey passengers. As it is now, passengers desiring to go to the West by that line have to go to New-York to get on a train that passes their very doors without stopping.

Senator HOPPER (who, by the way, is counsel for the Erie Road,) opposed this petition, and moved its reference to a certain committee, where it would doubtless have slept everlastingly, but the movement was defeated by Senator LITTELL, from Monmouth, who warmly espoused the cause of the people, and secured a reference to a special committee of three, who will probably develop some rich things in the matter of Erie management.

The following bills were introduced: To authorize the freeholders of Morris to erect a soldiers' and sailors' monument; a further supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Railway; to incorporate Mercer County Bank of Trenton.

The President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Burlington and Camden Railroad Company.

Senator LITTLE called up his resolution providing for the appointment of an official reporter, who would report the Senate proceedings in full for all the newspapers in the State. Considerable discussion was had on this point, and a great deal of ignorance of the subject displayed.

The Senate then went into Executive session. The following gentlemen were nominated for Commissioners by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate: For New-York—THOS. E. BLUNT, C. T. HENRY, ELLIOTT SANFORD, S. P. STEARNS, J. C. NOE, EDWARD S. CLINCH, JOHN CADWALLADER, HORACE ANDREWS, W. DENKIE, JOHN S. ANDERSON, S. H. NORRIS, CHAS. RICHARDSON, THOS. F. JACKSON and J. STEARNS. For Pennsylvania—HENRY PHILLIP, T. H. JAMESON, C. H. KRUESTER. For South Carolina—FRED. FORCE. The Senate adjourned till this morning at 8 o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The session in the House was opened at 10 o'clock A. M. The following bills were reported by the Committee on Corporations: To incorporate the Cylinder Cotton Gin Company; supplement to the charter of the Columbus and Kinkora Railroad Company; supplement to the charter of the Salem Creek Consolidated Meadow Company. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported a bill to erect a bridge over South Shrewsbury River. The following bills were introduced: Supplement to the charter of the American Roofing, Paving and Manufacturing Company; supplement to the charter of the New-Jersey Stock Yard and Market Company; supplement to the charter of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company. The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Widow's Home of Newark; supplement to the charter of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Erie Railway Strike.

The Erie Railway strikers spent most of yesterday in anxiety as to the success of their delegates in securing the coöperation of the Port Jervis men. The delegates called a meeting of the men on Wednesday night, and stated the case to them. When the question as to whether they would sustain the Jersey City men was put to them, they voted strongly in the affirmative. The delegates then sent one of their number to the shop at Buffalo, and another to that at Susquehanna, to endeavor to make preparations for a strike at those places also. The strikers are not overanguine as to the result of their efforts; but it is thought that the action of the men at Port Jervis and the overbearing insolence of Mr. RUCKER will tend much towards making them successful. At any rate, it seems certain that no general strike will take place before Monday next.

The Company has not yet succeeded in employing the hands it requires for its work. But five fires were burning in the blacksmith shop yesterday.

ALBANY.

Democratic Dissensions—The New Police Court House—Stealing Thunder—Non-residents to be Excluded from the Public Markets—Sale of Sing Sing Prison, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.

The discussions among the New-York Democracy about the kind of Municipal Government that shall be substituted for the odious "Republican Commissions" still continue, and are growing fiercer every day. From present prospects, it is doubtful whether any legislation with regard to the Commissions can be brought about for weeks to come. Mayor HALL and Comptroller CONNOLLY came up yesterday and were busy all last night trying to harmonize the conflicting elements and persuade the City delegation to agree on a new charter for the City, but thus far they have not met with much success. There is also a fierce conflict going on among the Democratic Senators over the Governor's nominations. No less than six members of that body utterly refuse to confirm the nominees already sent in by the Governor until they are assured that the men of their choice are entered on the list of those yet to come. The strife is mainly over the Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., none of whom have yet been nominated by the Governor. What with the fight between the different factions of the party in New-York, and the war between the Democratic Senators and their Governor, the Democracy of the State of New-York, as represented in the Legislature, is in a bad way. It is needless to say that the Republicans here enjoy the sport and are entirely indifferent as to the final result.

A NEW POLICE COURT.

The sessions of both Houses were brief to-day, and nothing of special interest occurred in either. The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the bill introduced by Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, to appoint Sheriff O'BRIEN, Comptroller CONNOLLY and the Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District of New-York, Commissioners to erect a new Court House for the holding of Court and detention of prisoners in that district. Mr. KIERNAN, after paying his respects to the editor of the *Tribune* for his, what he termed misapprehension of the object of the bill, and abuse of its author, said he was willing that the bill should be amended to suit the wishes of any member, even to the substitution of the *Tribune* editor as one of the Commissioners, but he claimed that there was a necessity for a new Court House in the Sixth District, and the same was asked for by citizens of both parties in that district. Mr. WHITE, of New-York, opposed the bill *in toto* for a variety of reasons. In the first place, it created one of those odious bodies, a "Commission," about which the Democracy had been berating the Republican Party for so many years. In the next place, the author of the bill had been unfortunate in his selection of Commissioners. Sheriff O'BRIEN would go out of office on the 1st of January next and could not be reëlected. Comptroller CONNOLLY's term of office would also expire at the same time, and although, he might possibly be reëlected, provided the Democracy settled their quarrels in New-York before next Fall, yet it was exceedingly doubtful. And lastly, and above all, there was no limit in the bill to the expenditure for the new Court House, and no responsibility to any one on the part of the Commissioners. Mr. KIERNAN repeated his willingness to accept amendments to the bill, and on his motion the Committee reported progress on the same and asked leave to sit again.

BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS—AHEAD OF TIME.

A long preamble and resolutions, purporting to be a report from that useless body called the "Committee on Federal Relations," was read by the Clerk, in which the Administration of General GRANT was roughly overhauled for not recognizing Cuban independence, and neglecting to liberate Fenian prisoners from English jails. At the conclusion of the reading, MITCHELL, of New-York, rose to a privileged question. He said that he was a member of the "Committee on Federal Relations," and no meeting of said Committee had yet been held, and no notice of a meeting given. Resolutions of so much importance as those just read ought, in his opinion, to be carefully considered in committee before being reported to the House, and he therefore moved that they be recommitted. The motion was carried by a large majority, when Mr. LYONS, the Chairman of the Committee, tried to get in an explanation of his conduct in stealing all the Cuban and Fenian thunder, but the Speaker declared him out of order.

NON-RESIDENT MARKETMEN.

Mr. KAVANAGH reproduced to-day the same old bill that has been introduced to the Legislature every Winter for years past, to exclude every man not a resident of the City of New-York from leasing a stall in any of the public markets. There are many stallkeepers in the New-York markets who were born in that City, and have always done business there, but who, in consequence of the high rents resulting from mismanagement and thievery in the City Government, have been compelled, like other tradesmen, to move over into New-Jersey; and now an attempt is to be made to break up their business and force them to give place to men who have not probably been five years in the country. The next move will be to forbid any man from doing business in New-York who does not vote the Democratic ticket. Last year the marketmen refused to "come down" to what they asserted was a "strike," but organized themselves into an association and came here and fought the bill on its merits—and defeated it. They will probably pursue the same course this year.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

The Assembly to-day adopted the concurrent resolutions of Mr. ELY, appointing a Committee of the two Houses to attend the funeral of Mr. PEABODY. It was amended, however, on motion of DENNIS BURNS, of New-York, so as to require the Committee to pay their own expenses, which will probably be equivalent to their non-attendance.

A BILL TO SELL SING SING PRISON.

Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, introduced a bill for the sale of Sing Sing Prison, and the appointment of Commissioners to purchase land and locate a State Prison elsewhere. It is said that the property owned by the State in Sing Sing can be sold for a sum that would enable the State to purchase a thousand acres of land and build a much better prison in a much better locality. The location of the Sing Sing Prison is chiefly noted for the facility it affords for the escape of prisoners. It might have been desirable half a century ago on account of its convenience, but it no longer has that recommendation, and is regarded by the people living in the neighborhood as a great nuisance.

MINOR ITEMS.

The bill incorporating the Lenox Library passed the Assembly to-day, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.....An attempt was made in the Senate to-day to take up and pass the Assembly bill extending the time for liquor dealers in New-York to take out licenses, but it failed. The disaffected Democratic Senators refuse to do anything for any branch of the party—even those "nurseries of Democracy," the gin mills—until the spoils are distributed to suit them. S.

Prince Arthur Expected To-day.

Prince ARTHUR, with his party, is expected to arrive at the Brevoort House at about noon to-day. The best apartments in the hotel have been engaged, and the establishment is on tiptoe with expectation of the distinguished guests. No arrangements have been made of a public character for their reception, and they will be allowed to take possession of their temporary quarters in comparative quiet, and take a look at our round Metropolis at their leisure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE SACRED POETS: A SERIES OF QUIET TALKS ABOUT THE SINGERS AND THEIR SONGS. By the author of "Festival of Song," &c. New-York: RANDOLPH & Co. 1870.

Selections of sacred poetry are not uncommon, but this volume does something more than string together a number of pieces which have been more or less known to the public for years past. The author has evidently brought considerable research and study to the task of presenting a complete picture of the sacred poetry and hymnology of the Christian ages. In the first place, we have an account of the Biblical, Greek and other early Latin sacred poets, with characteristic examples of their productions. From this point the author conducts us gradually down to our own day, and passes in review nearly all the countries which can boast of great writers in this department of literature. The plan of the work is something similar to that of Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT's *Half Hours with the Best Authors*, but Mr. SANDERS has not had recourse to any other compilation for his quotations. We may say further that his "connecting links" between the poets are never very long, and that the reader will often be inclined to regret the author's indisposition to obtrude himself into the foreground. With regard to the extracts, we can fairly give still higher praise. They are made with care and appreciation, and in the spirit of a man who heartily responds to those solemn appeals which sacred poets make to the better feelings. We have noticed in this volume many half-forgotten gems which have long been hidden away unnoticed in old magazines, and which are now placed side by side, as they deserve to be, with hymns of WESLEY, TOPLADY and MONTGOMERY. The last two chapters of the work, on "Modern English and American Poets," will be particularly prized by many of our readers. We could wish that the quotations here had been a little more liberal, but many very beautiful examples of various writers are given, and we are told where more are to be found. Dr. RAY PALMER has contributed an original hymn to this division of the book, and here, too, will be found the beautiful verses beginning, "Just as thou art, without one trace," by Rev. R. S. COOK, of New-York. Another poem of great tenderness and beauty is either contributed by, or quoted from, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, of New-York. Altogether, we know of no selection of sacred poetry so suitable for Sunday reading as this. Not the least of its merits is that it is not likely to become tiresome, for the comments of the author give it freshness and variety. The extracts which we have met with before are all excellent, and those which will be new to the majority of readers are welcome additions to the friends so long familiar to us.

LADY BYRON VINDICATED: A HISTORY OF THE BYRON CONTROVERSY FROM ITS BEGINNING IN 1816 TO THE PRESENT TIME. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.

MEDORA LEIGH: A HISTORY AND AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by CHARLES MACKAY. "Ex Fumo Dare Lucem." London: RICHARD BENTLEY.

Most readers of taste, and especially those whom we address, will hardly care to enter upon any examination in detail of the subject to which these books refer. Nevertheless, as a part of the literary history of the time, and of a discussion that has attracted universal attention, we record the fact of their publication, and briefly set forth their general drift and intent. The purpose of Mrs. STOWE's book is, indeed, manifest enough; her processes and conclusions, however, require to be closely followed in order to be understood as she would have them. Mrs. STOWE considers her case to be established by this volume. Some readers—ourselves among the number—are of an opposite opinion. The inference from her reasoning, that either the allegation against BYRON is true or that Lady BYRON was insane, seems to be, on the whole, a sound one. Conviction on either side will probably crystallize into these two forms of belief. To whatever conclusion different thinkers may be led by logic or prejudice, no fair-minded person can doubt, we think, the thoroughness of Mrs. STOWE's conviction or the loyalty of her feeling, however mistaken its manifestation, towards her departed friend. The book that reaches us from London, from which our readers have already had copious extracts, and which is edited by the former New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, purports to be the history of the child, MEDORA, who was known to be the offspring of Mrs. LEIGH, but whom some have believed to be BYRON's. The volume originated in a manuscript brought to Dr. MACKAY "by a friend of thirty years' standing," a month or six weeks after the publication in *Macmillan* of Mrs. STOWE's article. The manuscript had lain unheeded for twenty-six years. It was at first thought by Dr. MACKAY to be the work of an impostor. He, however, became convinced of its authenticity. He subsequently:

"Several times went over all the documents, and carefully compared the statements contained in them with those made by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, and with all the contributions to the perplexing story of Lord and Lady BYRON's separation in 1816, which have gone the round of the newspapers and periodicals for the last three months. He came at last to the conclusion that they disproved all Mrs. STOWE's allegations relative to the year of the separation; and fixed the date of the first time when the charge was brought against Mrs. LEIGH to the year 1831, seven years after Lord BYRON's death; and of the charge against Lord BYRON himself to the year 1840. He was also of opinion that he had discovered something like a clue to the authors of the scandal and to their motives. The result of his deliberations on the subject was the present volume, where the reader will find an examination of the two stories of Mrs. STOWE and of Miss LEIGH; together with the reasons for his belief that the charge against Lord BYRON's memory is not only unproved and unprovable, but untrue."

Dr. MACKAY's book has just been republished in New-York, and will no doubt receive quite as much attention as it deserves.

LOVE SONGS AND OTHER POEMS. By MARY AINGE DE VERE. New-York: Fifth-avenue Publishing Company. 1870.

There are some pretty verses in this little volume. It comes to us with names of author and publisher alike, hitherto unheard of, but for all that the "Love Songs" are bright with the freshness of youth and hope. As usual under similar circumstances, there is the ring of melody heard before in these poems. Imagination, without which poesy were impossible, quickens appreciation, and the first sight of beautiful things is apt to inspire both enthusiasm and emulation. This is to be expected. But what we try to discern through and beyond the effect of such reminiscences is the sign of original power to come. The little work before us does not lack that sign. It is expressed in genuine feeling, in occasional outbursts of independent thought, and in a felicity of diction and an eye for color that here and there indicate the stuff that true poets are made of. Much of the verse that reaches us just now is of a sort that does anything but justify encouragement, but a considerable part of that contained in this volume deserves to be honorably excepted. We have little doubt that the fair writer may, if she will, win for herself an honorable name in the records of song. Such a consummation will, however, require hard work, a deaf ear to flattery and a patient cultivation of natural gifts which are of no common order.

THE MAGAZINES.

—Some reaction is almost inevitable with a magazine after the attainment of the plane of excellence that usually denotes the opening of a new volume, and the February *Galaxy*, no less than most of its contemporaries, illustrates the fact. Mr. READE's story continues, and, with many, will atone for shortcomings elsewhere. "Expressions," by T. M. COAN, contains some close and refined thought, but is rather wire-drawn, and jumps with the fashion of the time in pushing supposed analogies and doubtful precedents too far. Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY's account of BRIGHAM YOUNG is very iconoclastic, and, we doubt not, entirely trustworthy. The miscellaneous writing at the end is fairly up to its mark, and the stories are, at least, not commonplace—except, strangely enough, ANTHONY TROLLOPE's "Panjandrum," which is the poorest "Editor's Tale" he has given us. It bears traces of weariness that are communicated with great facility to the reader, and has little of his usual originality and nice contrasting of character.

—Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR continues in the new *Atlantic* his story of "Joseph and his Friend." HELEN HUNT, WILLIAM MORRIS and GEORGE COOPER contribute snatches of song, the palm of merit resting with the lady. Mr. PARTON has another of his articles aiming at legislative reform, and called "The Pressure on Congress." An anonymous writer furnishes an essay, and calls it "Quaff," on the lately-favorite topic of Dipsomania. Mr. CHARLES DAWSON SHANLEY discourses with adequate appreciation on "The Street Cries of New-York." We were in hopes to hear no more of the "Brick Moon" which a usually acceptable writer has fallen into the error of thinking amusing—but here is more of it and in the old strain. Mrs. CELIA THAXTER and Mr. C. A. COLLINS offer readable papers, and a strong and feeling obituary of Mr. STANTON is given in conclusion, by Mr. HENRY WILSON.

—The February *Hours at Home* opens with a sensible paper upon the literature of our Sunday Schools, which might be read and applied with advantage by many who are interested in more purely secular institutions. The writer of *Books and Reading*, treats a similar subject in a discriminating and agreeable manner, and discusses the exhaustless topic of novels with some freshness. The serials are worthy the reputation of their well-known writers, Mrs. CRAIK and the author of *Mary Powell*, and the remaining articles are adapted to please well-informed young people.

—The new *Putnam* maintains a gentle level of dullness, broken by one or two outbursts of the true, old-fashioned Magazine story; full of love and murder, improbable incident and unlifelike character. "Ben" is a picturesque sketch, and "Father HYACINTHE's Predecessor," an interesting reminiscence, well described; but these two short articles are insufficient to leaven the whole lump of the number, which is heavy without being particularly instructive.

—*Old and New*, the second number of a new magazine published in Boston, has the size, weight and gravity which usually characterize quarterlies. The contents are varied and well contrasted. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, with great facility, turns from the subject of "The West as it Is" to reflections upon dialectics, KANT and HEGEL, which lead her to some encouraging conclusions. A paper called "Language a Fine Art" gives a string of reasons for objecting to errors in speech, some of them so glaring that their very mention seems out of place in a periodical intended for the perusal of cultivated people. "Colonel Ingham" continues his curious fable entitled "Ten Times One is Ten," in a manner often suggestive of the author he so evidently admires; an excellent paper discusses the Freedman's Bureau, and some reviews and interesting miscellanies make up the number.

—*The Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. Published and edited by WM. T. HARRIS, St. Louis, Mo. Vol. III. For sale by JOHN WILEY & SONS, New-York. We have before us the fourth number of the third volume of this singular journal, which, perhaps, few of the wondering readers of its first volume expected to survive a twelvemonth, but which now comes out boldly with a prospectus for the *fourth* year of its issue. Such energy and self-sacrifice on the part of the editors deserve from the American public better support than has as yet been extended; and, considering the low price of $3 per annum, at which the work is published, it seems surprising that there are not yet sufficient subscribers—say five or six hundred—to pay for the paper and printing. Apart from the fact that this *Journal* is the only one of its kind ever published in the English language, and stands solitary and alone in its philosophical warfare for absolute truth as against the denial of it by the Herbert Spencer and Comte school, there is the further and perhaps greater recommendation, that it furnishes and engrafts upon English literature the profoundest productions of German genius. Our English literature is by far too deficient in its translations of foreign works of genius. The best productions of Goethe, Leibnitz, Descartes, Winkelmann, Kant, Wolf, Schilling, Hegel, Herder, Jacobi, Schleiermacher, are virtually inaccessible to us. Now this *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, published on the banks of the Mississippi, has done more towards opening that immense store of learning and thought to the English public than any other publication in our language. We only wish it would somewhat extend its range of selections—although this is, perhaps, asking too much from a quarterly. Perhaps hereafter the editors may be enabled by better support to change their periodical into a monthly and add to the purely philosophical articles translations of those great German works, which, though philosophical in their method, yet combine with that the graces of choice diction. The present number of the *Journal* embraces the following articles: 1. The Last Part of the New Exposition of the Science of Knowledge, translated from FICHTE by A. E. KROEGER. 2. BENARD's Analysis of HEGEL's Æsthetics. From the French, by J. A. MARTLING. 3. BERKELEY's Doctrine on the Nature of Matter. An original contribution. T. COLLYNS SIMON. 4. HEGEL's First Principle. A translation of one of HEGEL's works, with introduction and commentary, by WM. T. HARRIS. 5. The Problems of Philosophy at the Present Time. An original contribution by Professor E. VON HARTMANN, of Berlin. 6. Is Thought the Thinker? Another contribution by T. COLLYNS SIMON; and, finally, a Preface to the third volume by Mr. HARRIS, the editor. For next year, we are informed, a valuable feature is in store in the shape of translations from the old Greek metaphysicians PARMENIDES, HERACLITUS, ZENO, &c. The next number will contain a full and accurate translation, in hexameters, of PARMENIDES' celebrated poem—the first full translation, we believe, printed in the English language. The translation is by Professor THOMAS DAVIDSON, teacher of Greek in the St. Louis High School, and one of our most learned Greek scholars. The poem will be accompanied by copious notes. Mr. WM. T. HARRIS, the editor, who is also Superintendent of Public Schools in St. Louis, will continue his translations from HEGEL and those original expositions of HEGEL's system which have already won for him deserved reputation; and Mr. KROEGER will in the next number throw his favorite FICHTE aside and contribute a series of the famous "Rymed Sayings of the Cherubim Wanderer," translated from the German of JOHANN SCHEFFLER, otherwise called "Angelus Silesius." We do not hesitate to recommend the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* to the patronage of our learned men, and indeed, of all earnest students. In Europe—Germany, France, Italy and England—the *Journal* has long ago secured a recognition which, we think, it deserves still more in the country which has given it birth.

—*The Law Almanac for 1870*. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. This is the first volume of a proposed annual series, the value of which will, on examination, be at once apparent. In addition to a calendar and diary, it contains particulars of the Executive Departments and Judiciary of all the States and Territories, the Courts of the United States, the Attorney-General's office, lists of law books and reports, an index to subjects and authors, the Bar of England and France, and many other kinds of information serviceable to the legal profession. The new enterprise cannot fail of success, from its intrinsic merits. The volume is, moreover, handsomely and clearly printed and well bound.

—E. C. BRIDGMAN, of this City, has published a handsome colored and mounted map of North America and Europe and the North Atlantic Ocean, showing the lines of communication between the continents. It will be found a valuable addition to the counting room, the library, or any other place where commercial geography is frequent matter of reference.

—Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. have received a supply from London of *Whitaker's Almanac* for 1870. It is a very cheap and valuable publication, and contains a mass of information respecting the Government, finances, population, commerce, &c., of the entire habitable globe, compiled with evident care and labor.

Books Received.

—POTT & AMERY, New-York, 1870. *Creation—a recent work of God.* By the rector of St. Mary's Church, New-York.

—American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1870. *Letter and Spirit—Winchester Lectures.* By RICHARD METCALF.

—C. DREW, Jacksonville, Fla., 1870. *Drew's New Map of Florida.*

—RICE & GAGE, New-York, 1869. *Personal and Military History of Philip Kearney*, Major-General United States Volunteers. By JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Hereditary Genius*: An Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences. By FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., &c.

—BELL & DALDY, London, POTT & AMERY, New-York, 1870. *Our New Vicar.* By Rev. J. B. S. MONSELL, LL. D., Rural Dean and Vicar of Egham.

—JOHN CAMDEN HOLTEN, London. *Cent per Cent.*: A Story written upon a Bill Stamp. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Published in the United States by SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., New-York.

—WM. W. SWAYNE, Brooklyn and New-York. *The Canterbury Tales*, and *Faerie Queen*, &c., &c., &c. Edited for popular perusal, with current illustrations. By D. LAING PURVES.

CURRENT NOTES.

Senator ANTHONY's paper speaks of Senator "Crogan." O, the types!

The Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati are to send a colony to Colorado.

General JOHN BEDEL has written a letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire.

Governor WASHBURN, of Vermont, is seriously ill at his home in Woodstock with an affection of the lungs.

Pansies and violets, which have bloomed in the open air, are the present boast of lovers of flowers in Massachusetts.

The wild geese are going North again. Before March they will learn why silly people are called geese.

A Knoxville paper talks about the "handwrighting" on the wall, although it isn't right to write write in that way.

The Galveston *Civilian* predicts that General REYNOLDS and MORGAN C. HAMILTON will be elected United States Senators from Texas.

Under Governor JEWELL's administration the debt of Connecticut has been reduced $200,000 during the past year, against $100,000 the year previous.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* reports that WILLIAM B. REED has been living in retirement at a hotel in that city since "his recent financial misfortune."

Mr. EDGAR CONKLIN, proprietor of Mackinaw City, Mich., proposes to found at that point what he hopes will prove to be a grand Central Christian University.

A Chicago paper reports that a "palatial residence" in that city was "denuded" of two valuable overcoats by a sneak thief a few nights ago.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has appointed CHARLES COFFIN HARRIS Minister of Foreign Affairs, and J. MOTT SMITH Minister of Finance, in place of Mr. HARRIS.

The Sunday Schools in the Sandwich Islands are flourishing. On Christmas Day there was an exercise of the Kawaiahao Sunday school, and the Honolulu *Gazette* says it was successful in every particular.

The Philadelphia Library Company has purchased for $10,000, with the approval of the executor of the Rush estate, a site for its new building, but its funds will not permit it to build for some years to come.

The directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad held a meeting in Boston on Wednesday, and it is announced that Mr. JOHN S. ELDRIDGE will remain its President and SAMUEL HALL, Jr., Treasurer.

A gentleman, who entered the room of his brother-in-law in a Texas hotel a few nights since, struck a match for a light, and the brother-in-law mistaking the sound for the cocking of a pistol, shot him dead.

Texas papers report that twelve or fifteen hundred immigrants of good character could make arrangements at this time for working the plantations in Dewitt County on shares, and have their subsistence, stock and agricultural implements furnished them.

The well-known collection of minerals which Professor BRUCE commenced at Princeton, N. J., in 1790, and which now numbers about five thousand specimens of American ores, is to be placed in the museum of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, in Baltimore.

It is stated that FREDERICK T. WALLACE, a well-known and and hitherto highly-respected lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, has fled from that city after being detected in a long and adroit series of forgeries. The amount thus far ascertained is over $24,000.

The vote for United States Senator in the Senate of Iowa on Tuesday was: Long term—G. G. Wright, 37; Thos. W. Claggett, 1. Short term—James B. Howell, 38; John G. Stoneman, 6. In the House the vote was: Long term—G. G. Wright, 80; Thos. W. Claggett, 13. Short term—James B. Howell, 80; John G. Stoneman, 12.

A Southern paper informs us that a lawyer and a red-hot stove, the one having its feet braced against the other, spent in the Chancery Court at Nashville the other day while Judge GAUT was reading a deposition. The fire flew all over the room, and the Chancellor vociferously declared the Court adjourned.

Two daughters of a thrifty farmer in Princeton, Ill., 16 and 17 years old, completed on Monday evening the task of walking eighty miles within twenty consecutive hours, for a prize of $100. They began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and finished at 8:35 in the evening, having one hour and thirty-seven minutes to spare.

The New-Orleans *Times*, referring to the "new and greatly-extended claim recently set up by Mrs. GAINES" to a large portion of the real estate in that city, says that it is the opinion of counsel that this claim is based on an entire misconception on her part, the property which she now claims having been sold by DANIEL CLARKE before his death.

When the Indianapolis Opera House was discovered to be on fire on Monday night, about half of the affrighted audience rushed out through the principal exit, while the remainder sought escape by another passage and found on reaching the street door that it was locked. Fortunately it contained a glass sash, and this was knocked out and in a few minutes the door was thrown open.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* demands a new Post Office for that city, saying that for one-half of the amount expended upon the Boston Post Office, and for one-third or one-fourth of that to be expended on the New-York Office, the Government can erect such a building in Philadelphia, as it now requires for any proper accommodation of its business.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved of the findings and sentence of the naval general Court Martial which tried Lieutenant-Commander H. B. SEELY. It is understood that there are serious legal difficulties in the way of the station in this case—One of the jurors from Washington is, that the Court found the accused guilty of neglect of duty without participation in the infliction of illegal punishments.

A Newport, R. I., correspondent adds to the singular account published a week ago concerning the death of three sisters within a few days of each other, by saying that the widow of the brother of these three went to Fall River to attend the funeral of one of them, and while there was taken sick and died. Her remains were taken to Newport for interment, in accordance with her dying request. This makes four deaths in one family within four weeks.

GEORGIA.

Labor Prospects—Attitude of Employers and Employees—The Agricultural Outlook—Cotton in Warehouses—Scarcity of Money and Rates of Interest—Popular Anxiety—Removal of the Relief Cry—Suits for Old Confederate Debts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

During the past week or ten days Macon has been overflowing with burly freedmen "seeking 'ployment" for another year, and there have also been here many gentlemen representing various industries looking for hands. But though there were so many of the employing and the employed classes there were not many contracts made. The difficulty arose from a reluctance on the part of the negroes to engage for the entire year. They were willing to hire by the month at stated wages, varying from $10 or $12 per month, with rations, house room and fuel, to $1 per day and "find themselves," and with liberty to "quit at the end of the month" should they so desire. Agricultural employers could not of course agree to such terms, as certain continuous labor from January to Christmas is essential in the cultivation of their crops. Those who wanted to hire laborers for railroads or similar enterprises were more successful. For $1 per day they engaged easily as many hands as they needed. But the planters were not so fortunate. I hope that all difficulties will be removed, and that the freedmen will be made to see their interests in time for the year's work, so that the material wants of the people may not suffer. So far as I have been able to judge, the root of the trouble is a revival, to a great extent, of the idea that the negroes are not receiving what they have a right to receive; that they have a proprietary interest in the land, and that the old vision of "forty acres of land and a mule," to be given to each of them by some occult power, has become brighter than they imagined. Among the crowd of freedmen here I recognized several whom I had known on plantations in Northern and Middle Georgia, who had left their homes, deserted their families and traveled a hundred and fifty miles hither in search of adventure, or the "big wages." Not one of them had any definite plan. They had all spent their last dollar, and, as they told me, would be obliged to part with a portion of their clothes and bedclothes to pay their board here. They owned that they had left their wives and children to "shift for themselves," and I am compelled to believe that the object of their journey was, to a great extent, to relieve themselves from the burden of family responsibilities. I did not see one who complained of unjust or cruel treatment from his last employer, or who did not admit that he had received all that was due him.

THE NEXT COTTON CROP.

I think that it is nearly certain that the area of the cotton crop of 1870 will not be larger than that of 1869, and it is very probable that it will not be as large, first, from the inability of the planters to secure the requisite labor; and, second, because the provision crop will occupy more land this than it did last year. I do not think it any exaggeration when I compute the decrease in the available laboring force for field work at one-eighth of the force employed in 1869. This is so on plantations which have been regularly worked since the war by their present proprietors, and on new places which the owners are now preparing to cultivate. I fear that it will be found impossible to secure the requisite force. A friend of mine who has recently acquired a very good plantation in one of the best counties in Southwestern Georgia, and who went there last week for the purpose of making arrangements to cultivate it this year, has just returned, being obliged to abandon the project from his inability to engage hands, and has rented his place to receive as sole consideration the repair of the fences and the care of the premises. Although I believe that the extent of land to be planted in cotton this year will be smaller than it was last year, I think that if Providence sends propitious seasons the crop in the aggregate will not be less, because I believe that faith in improved preparation of the soil, the use of labor-saving machinery, more careful culture of the crop, and a liberal employment of good fertilizers has spread very widely during the year, and will bring abundant fruit this Fall. Where there was one man last year who used two-horse and subsoil plows, or bought the commercial manures, there are five men who will do so this year. A year ago there were very few—not a dozen men in the whole State—who could be made to believe that by any system of culture two and three bales of cotton could be raised on an acre of land. Now it is demonstrated that it can be done, and while it is not expected that everybody who tries can raise that amount, it is expected that a much larger average yield can be attained than that of former years, and that the only way to attain it is by better cultivation and heavy manuring. Therefore, I am led to believe that a fewer number of acres will be made to produce a crop equal to if not greater than that of 1869. But it is idle to look for crops of 5,000,000 of bales, like that of 1860. The laborers are not here to raise it, and if they were, there is certainly not the force to gather and house it. Nor do the cotton producers desire to see such an aggregate crop, and for the obvious reason that were such an one produced the price would fall proportionally. At the present rates for labor and of the various articles of prime necessity to the husbandman, he cannot afford to grow cotton for less than from 18 to 20 cents per pound. When the price falls much below that he must abandon the use of artificial manures, which now cost from $60 to $120 per ton, and in proportion as their use is abandoned the amount of the crop will be diminished; for it is certain that except on the rich alluvial lands, cotton raising without the stimulating manures would be a very unremunerative operation.

CORN VS. COTTON.

I have remarked that I believe that the area devoted to provision crops will be much larger this year than it was. The experience of the past twelve months, which is now impressing itself by calls to pay $1 35 to $1 40 for corn, $1 75 for peas, and 22 cents per pound for meat, is doing great good in exposing the fallacy of the teachings of the "all cotton and no corn" theorists. Very generally, this year, farmers will plant corn, oats, &c., to supply themselves amply, and if they do, there can be no doubt that their pockets will be fuller than those of the sanguine individuals who intended to make one acre of cotton buy the produce of ten or twelve acres of corn. Until the labor arrangements for the year are completed, and the negroes have settled to their work, those whose business it is to till the ground will be filled with anxiety. Even those who have made their contracts, and have all the laborers they need, are continually exposed to the loss of their hands by their being enticed to leave by others who hope less fortunate, and by the agents who come from other States to hire laborers. At present, "Have you got the hands you want for this year?" is the first question every planter asks his agricultural friends and acquaintance, and often as I have heard it asked within the past month, I have rarely heard it answered in the affirmative.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The warehouses continue crammed with cotton bales, which are held for the high prices which it is expected will rule before the Spring opens. These values thus lying dead, like hoarded gold, and other causes, make money to be very scarce and the rates of interest to be very high. Two and one-half per cent. per month is the ruling rate on indubitable paper, and where the best collaterals are deposited few can borrow money for less than two per cent. a month. I heard a gentleman who had just sold a farm, and received for it in payment the [illegible] responsible men, indorsed by another equally solvent, payable Jan. 1, 1871, ask one of the first lawyers here at what rate he could get the note cashed, as he desired to invest the money in business. He was told that perhaps he could get the money at thirty-three per cent. off the face of the note, and that even at that price it was by no means certain that he could negotiate it. Small bills are very scarce, indeed unattainable beyond a few hundred dollars. This has caused great inconvenience to planters, who needed small money to pay off their hands at Christmas. I know some who sold their cotton to pay their laborers, and who were paid by the bank in $50 and $100 bills, and were unable to get bills of the small denominations except at a premium.

STATE POLITICS.

The political world is, as may be supposed, greatly disturbed, and all eyes and ears are turned towards Atlanta to learn what will happen there to-day. Prophecies vary so much, according to the interests and predilections of the seers who utter them, that it would be unprofitable to repeat them. In the meantime, pending the permanent settlement of the vexed questions, those who contemplated engaging large amounts of capital in various industrial enterprises, have folded their hands, locked their money boxes, and await events.

CONFEDERATE DEBTS.

The State statute barring all debts incurred prior to the 1st of June, 1865, which were not put in suit before the 1st of January, 1870, has given the lawyers and Clerks of Courts a very lively time, and has caused widespread dismay among the debtors, who believed their Confederate debts were as dead as the currency in which they incurred them. The cry for "relief" is now as loud as it was in 1867, and I should not be at all surprised to see a supplementary relief act passed by the Legislature, disposing rather summarily of all indebtedness of which Confederate notes were the basis. On the 30th and 31st of December writs flew in every direction, and their service was frequently the first intimation which the defendants received that they owed one cent of the claims for which they were sued.

QUONDAM.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Line and Staff in the Navy—The Discipline of the Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a constant reader of the TIMES, and acknowledge its right and ability to guide public opinion, but you must allow me to say that in your articles which now and then appear on the subject of rank in the navy, your inclination in favor of the so-called staff side of the question is inconsistent with the conservative character of your paper.

The TIMES is essentially the organ of law and order, and in its discussion of public matters pursues that dignified course of reasoning so indispensable for the formation of a correct judgment on all subjects. In your editorial of 18th inst., on "Staff and Line Again," I cannot complain of your style; but regret to find that unwittingly you are opposing discipline and tending to bring about a state of things that must result most deplorably for the service.

You dwell particularly upon the fact that the staff officers have never been guilty of "usurping command." There certainly can be little credit in this, for the Surgeon would be as unfit to sail a ship as the Captain would be to cut off a leg; but practically, does not resisting authority or refusing to obey a command have the same effect as if the actual command of the ship were usurped? Of what possible use can a Captain be in command if his authority and right to command is to be questioned and denied? No discipline or order can be sustained properly on board a vessel-of-war, unless there be yielded a perfect obedience to authority. In order to preserve this sense of necessary obedience in those who must always be subordinate, it is indispensable that the power of rank should be associated with the person exercising the authority. This rank should be regarded as something that is attached especially to the position of authority, constituting in itself that authority. It should be considered as unattainable except by those in its line, and only to be reached by them after years of patient subordination. Rank is an artificial power necessary for authority, and cannot be assailed without injury to the organization of which it is the root. There is no place where blind obedience to rank is more indispensable for protection of life and property than on board of a vessel-of-war. The everyday duties of a sea officer on deck demand the most prompt and implicit obedience to his orders, and it is through his acknowledged rank that he is enabled to command obedience. To deprive those who have to exercise authority on board ship of the exclusive power of rank, by forcing them to hold it in common with many about them, is to take from them that requisite which has always been acknowledged as indispensable for command and control. It is not only force of character and knowledge of profession that enables a Captain to command. He must be aided by the majesty that hedges around one of acknowledged rank. If this rank be deprived of all its vital character by such a system of depletion as is now proposed by the staff of the navy, no Captain can expect prompt obedience. Neglect or delay in executing orders may produce serious results, and a well-disciplined vessel-of-war be converted into a hotbed of noisy wrangling and hot-headed argumentation. I feel confident that if many of the supporters of the so-called staff innovations could be brought to a thorough practical understanding of the difficulties and dangers which attend this move, they would withdraw their support from a cause which is aiming at the very life of the service.

It is not necessary that the actual command should be usurped in order to impair efficiency; the same result may be achieved in other ways, and these ways are being multiplied as the idea gains ground of ceasing to couple rank with authority.

I will cite an instance or two in my own experience, while the so-called staff were enjoying the rank of which they have been so properly deprived by the present Administration, in order to illustrate how authority may be assumed and interfered with without "usurping command." During a late command an injury occurred to my engine. After certain repairs made at sea I directed it to be started. The Chief Engineer asked for a written order in order to relieve him from his so-called responsibility!

Again, the Surgeon and Paymaster were directed to forward their communications through a certain channel. They protested against the order!

Again, the fleet officers (Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster and Fleet Engineer) sent orders to the Surgeon, Paymaster and Engineer under my command without taking the slightest note of my position of command, a mode of proceeding which the Secretary of the Navy himself would never think of adopting. These orders were issued by them without the knowledge of the Rear-Admiral commanding the squadron, and were only stopped when the matter was reported to him.

These cases might be multiplied, but these cited are sufficient to show the growth of insubordination and disregard for authority that is already struggling for the mastery. The cases cited were in each instance summarily checked; but the mistaken efforts of misinformed people, who think that they are defending the oppressed in aiding the present move of the so-called staff, is calculated to impose a burden upon the shoulders of those who are forced to command which will be hard to bear.

I would rejoice beyond measure if I could find the TIMES right on this question, as I generally find it just on most others.

A LINE OFFICER.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that even the crudest ideas may at times lead able minds to the development of measures beneficial to the general welfare, I send you the following suggestions, upon which it seems to me some plan could be devised, calculated to bring about a gradual but certain and speedy resumption of specie payments.

That the American people are determined honestly to redeem every financial obligation incurred during the war is, I take it, a fact accepted now even by the most violent repudiator. But if our creditors doubt our solvency and depreciate our paper, we as a nation have at least the same right as individuals would have under similar circumstances, to avail ourselves of their shortsighted lack of faith, and to purchase our promises to pay, always fairly and in open market, at whatever value is placed upon them, and which yields us an advantage.

Now the percentage of our credit, and therefore the actual momentary value of our currency is, it seems to me, justly represented by the price our bonds command in gold in foreign markets. On this well-grounded presumption, let the Legal-tender act be so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice, in the same manner as is now pursued for the sale of gold or for the purchase of bonds, weekly, or as often as may seem necessary, that for a stated period, or until further notice, the Treasury will receive legal tenders in payment of duties, as well as sell gold to the mercantile community for purposes of legitimate trade only, at an equivalent rate to be fixed on the above principle. Our five-twenty bonds, which represent the bulk of our indebtedness, [illegible] the Frankfort market, which is one [illegible] subject to political influences, would serve [illegible] basis. Of course, in establishing a rate [illegible] practical working purposes, differences of [illegible] and the greater value of bonds over [illegible] currency, owing to their being interest-bearing, need to be taken into consideration. [illegible] according to the above conditions, the several issues of our five-twenty bonds are worth on an average, say [illegible], that figure will fairly represent the value of our currency, making gold worth [illegible]. Now, receive currency for duties, and sell gold at the above equivalent rates.

Under such a policy fluctuations in our securities would be inevitably confined to a gradual but certain increase in their value, which [illegible] a corresponding change in the adjustment of the value of our currency [illegible]. This change for mercantile convenience should not be made oftener than once a week. Fluctuations in gold would be rendered impossible, as the wants of legitimate trade would be provided for, and speculators would have no object, or power, to force its price above the figure at which the Treasury was ready to sell. As speculation in gold would cease, all there is in the country would come into free circulation through legitimate trade, and the Treasury would receive its full share of it. But to secure a proper gold balance, beyond peradventure, the Secretary should have a right to order that a certain proportion [illegible] of the duties be paid actually in specie. [illegible] would be needed.

The early resumption of specie payments would be so considerably indicated by the above course, that it is certainly not too sanguine to anticipate an average rise in the value of our paper of from one-half to one per cent. per month, and thus lead us to an equalization of our paper and gold values in from one to two years, in a gradual and almost imperceptible manner. Furthermore, this system of equalized redemption should be made obligatory upon the national banks as well, and then it would of necessity extend itself to the entire mercantile community, in the equalization and settlement of all contracts based on gold, in fixing the market value of almost all salable merchandise, and would enable foreign dealers to make their calculations upon our markets with a great degree of accuracy, while placing us all beyond the chances of such combinations as disturbed our financial market in September last.

And this gradual assimilation of values should be made a basis of reduction of the absurdly high rates paid for all classes of manual and mechanical labor, the primary cause of all high prices, and which, together with the monopolists' legislation, is constantly and surely reducing the already limited number of our manufactures, which we are still able to place in competition with foreign goods in other markets than our own, where our manufacturing babies are so well nursed that they grow (rich) beyond the most sanguine expectations of their dear old daddy, H. G.

L. L. F.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

Davy Crockett's Marriage Bond.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* publishes the following copy of the marriage bond of that celebrated and eccentric early Tennesseean, DAVID CROCKETT, as recorded in the office of the County Court Clerk of Jefferson County, Tenn.:

"Know all men by these presents that we, DAVID CROCKETT and THOMAS DOGGETT, are held and firmly bound unto JOHN SEVIER, Governor, and his successors in office, in the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be void on condition there be no cause to obstruct the marriage of the said DAVID CROCKETT with POLLY FINDLEY.

Witness our hands and seals, this 12th day of August, 1806. DAVID CROCKETT. [L. S.]

his
THOS. × DOGGETT. [L. S.]
mark.

Test: J. HAMILTON.

ILLICIT WHISKY OPERATIONS.

Alleged Heavy Frauds by Distillers—Half a Million of Dollars Involved—Warrants Issued Against an Alderman and Several Others.

Brief mention was made in the TIMES of yesterday of the fact that information had been furnished to the United States District-Attorney, by an ex-Louisiana Judge, in regard to certain enormous whisky frauds. The name of the informer was WARWICK MARTIN, formerly a member of the same Church which President GRANT's father attended, and an intimate friend of the latter. An affidavit was made by him, corroborated by the affidavits of two other persons, in which IGNATZ ELASKY, JAMES BARKER, LEWIS BAMBERGER, PHILIP LOWENSTEIN, ADOLPH ELASKY and E. S. BAMBERGER were charged with having run off large quantities of whisky from a distillery in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, of which they are the joint proprietors, in an illicit manner. Warrants were subsequently issued for the arrest of the accused by Commissioner OSBORN. BARKER, one of the defendants, who was a member of the Board of Aldermen, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday morning, and was subsequently held to $5,000 bail to appear for examination, Justice McCUNN, of the Superior Court, becoming his bondsman. The other parties have not yet been captured, and some fear is felt lest they should escape, in consequence of the premature announcement of some of the facts in the case.

It is alleged that the illicit operations extended over a period of eight months—September, October, November and December, 1866, and January, February, March and April, 1867.

The affidavits of MARTIN give the number of gallons of whisky made in the distillery in each of the men he named, and the amount of tax, at the rate of $2 per gallon, paid during those months, as follows:

"September, 21,450 gallons; tax, $42,900. No tax paid. October, 44,550 gallons; tax, $89,100. No tax paid. November, 42,900 gallons; tax paid, $2,987 78; tax unpaid, $[illegible]. December, 47,580 gallons; tax paid, $15,[illegible]; tax unpaid, $[illegible]. January, [illegible] gallons; tax paid, $12,[illegible]; tax unpaid, $[illegible]. February, [illegible] gallons; tax paid, $[illegible]; tax unpaid, $56,415 50. March, 51,150 gallons; tax, $102,300; no tax paid. April, 49,500 gallons; tax paid, $28,354 90; tax unpaid, $[illegible], making a total of $[illegible] unpaid taxes for the period named, it being alleged that the liquor on which the taxes were not paid was run off into the so-called rectifying house, and there branded, and branded with a brand surreptitiously obtained, after which it was put upon the market and sold."

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870:

BROWNSTONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, southwest corner Park-avenue and Fortieth-street, 16.5x60; four stories and basement; BRIAN McENERY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, northeast corner Fourth-avenue and Sixtieth-street, 21x54; four stories; LOUIS H. HARRIS, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One carriage warehouse, Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, 51.1 front and 51.1 rear, by 220; five stories, basement and cellar; material, brick and stone; CHARLES B. WOOD, owner.

One first-class store, Nos. 40 and 41½ Thomas-street, 32.10x95; five stories and basement; ERASTUS TITUS, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, south side One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 16.8x50; two stories and basement; ABRAHAM SLATER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side Forty-sixth-street, 180 feet east of First-avenue, 21x40; three stories; JOHN PRESTON, owner.

One store and tenement, south side One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue, 25x67; three stories; PATRICK DUGGIN, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 255 East Houston-street, 25x51; five stories; FRANCIS WEILBOCH, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 210 Delancey-street, 25x50; five stories; PETER [illegible], owner.

One store and tenements, No. 346 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25x60; five stories and cellar; CHARLES TEPLER, owner.

One tenement, south side One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 25x50; four stories; JOHN O'CONNER, owner.

One tenement, north side Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, 25x60; three stories; PATRICK NORTON, owner.

One saw mill and tenement, southeast corner Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, 25x50; two stories; WILLIAM BAIRD, owner.

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

One store and tenement, north side Forty-sixth-street, 25 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25x55; four stories; front, brick and iron; JOHN FITZGERALD, owner.

One and one-half store and tenements, northeast corner Boulevard and One Hundred-[illegible]-street, 25x45; three stories; front and material, wood; HENRY GRIMM, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	19½
Brown-stone fronts	[illegible]
Iron fronts	[illegible]
Brick fronts	11
Miscellaneous fronts	2½
First-class dwellings	[illegible]
Second-class dwellings	[illegible]
Stores and tenements	[illegible]
First-class stores	[illegible]
Carriage warehouses	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

Departure of a Vessel with a Peculiar Cargo.

Among the clearances from this port yesterday was the bark *John Edney*, Captain HOPKINS, BETRAM BROTHERS, agents, bound for Hayti, with a strange cargo. The vessel is a rickety affair, and had been lying at Wetmore's Dock, Brooklyn. Her manifest showed the following items in her cargo: 389 tons coal, 100 barrels beef, 4,000 pounds tallow, 3,400 bags shot, 6 gun-carriages.

The Custom House authorities, suspecting the craft, had her examined; but no cause appeared why she should be detained.

Impending Police Changes.

Some time ago, Captain THOMAS STEERS, then of the Twenty-eighth Police Precinct, but now of the Second, was tried by the Commissioners for neglect of duty in failing to ascertain the true character and antecedents of one MATHIAS McCOSKAR, a convicted felon, who was inadvertently appointed a patrolman. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Police two of the Commissioners voted to dismiss Captain STEERS from the Department and two against it, so that no decision was reached, and the case has since remained in that condition. Yesterday it was currently rumored and generally believed at the Central Police Office that Captain STEERS had tendered his resignation to take effect on the 1st day of February, and that it will be accepted by the Board. Sergeant CHARLES McDONALD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, will be appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE SOLDIERS PROVIDED FOR.

A Home for Needy Veterans—Provision for their Comfort on Ward's Island.

It is said that "Republics are Ungrateful," and the saying would seem to be founded on truth, when we take into consideration the vast number of maimed veterans of the late war who are to-day wandering through the streets of various Northern cities begging for the necessities of life. New-York has its full quota of this unfortunate class.

During the past year an effort was made by a few humane ladies of this City to establish a home for crippled soldiers, but their laudable efforts failed for want of funds. The Almshouse on Blackwell's Island was filled with poverty-stricken one-armed and one-legged soldiers as early as November last, and so rapidly were they sent thither by the Police Justices to whom they applied for assistance, that the subject soon attracted the attention of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, who held a special meeting on the 17th of November and caused to be issued the following order:

"*Whereas*, Numbers of veterans of the United States, by reason of wounds and infirmities, have become inmates of the hospitals and almshouses of the department; it is therefore

Ordered, That the Warden of the Almshouse cause contiguous wards to be fitted up for such as shall have certificates of honorable discharge, or who, to his satisfaction, shall show that they were honorably discharged from the service of the United States by reason of having received wounds, or contracted disease while in the line of duty; and that they be provided with comfortable clothing, different from that of inmates of the Almshouse, and that their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital."

Immediately after the promulgation of this order the soldiers in the various pauper asylums on Blackwell's Island were furnished with comfortable army clothing and transferred to the Incurable Hospital, where they were assigned to wards entirely separate from those of the patients of that institution, until suitable apartments could be provided elsewhere.

In the month of December the Commissioners selected the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island as a permanent home for the soldiers, and, after making considerable alterations in the building, transferred them to that institution, where they remain, under the charge of Dr. FISHER.

They appear to be contented with their lot, and are unsparing in their praise of Dr. FISHER and the Commissioners. Rooms are to be fitted up for 150 more, so that there is every prospect that the number of worn-out destitute soldiers on the streets will be speedily decreased.

FILTHY STREETS.

Startling Report From Dr. Harris—Red Tape and the Public Health.

The fact that the streets of this City are in a very filthy condition, is one within the personal knowledge of almost every citizen. It is also matter of general notoriety that their present condition is a consequence of the neglect of the contractors for cleaning the streets, of whom JOHN L. BROWN is chief and "manager," who are paid $486,000 per annum for doing the work, but exhaust their energies in drawing their pay.

This general knowledge of a lamentable fact has just been emphasized by a remarkable report made by Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS to the Board of Health, but not yet acted upon by that body. In this document Dr. HARRIS states that he feels it to be his duty to call the attention of the Board to the dangerously filthy condition of the streets, the perils from which are greatly enhanced by the open and damp Winter, which is the most remarkable in those respects of any season for twenty years past. The weather being in itself unhealthful, the condition of the streets tends strongly to promote the epidemic forms of disease, and some action of the Board is imperatively required as a sanitary measure. Dr. HARRIS declares that there are sixty miles of street surface, being about one-fourth of the roadway area of the City south of Central Park that urgently need attention from the Board. He proposes that the Board shall cause them to be thoroughly scraped and swept, and the gutters flushed and washed; the dirt after being gathered into heaps to be left to the carts of Contractor BROWN for removal. The cost of this work, he estimates, will be $14 per mile, and he suggests that it can be paid for out of a special fund in the Comptroller's hands.

The urgency for the instant commencement of the work was briefly stated in the report, but it was not considered by the Board at the session of Wednesday, nor even read, because it was received a few moments after the order of business to which it belonged had been passed. Nothing therefore can be done in the matter until after the meeting on Wednesday next.

Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

The following is a statement of the internal revenue receipts from Brooklyn corporate institutions, theatres, &c., for the month ending Jan. 20:

BANKS.	
Mechanics' Bank, capital	$377,000
Mechanics' Bank, deposits	381,581
Mechanics' Bank, dividend	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank, profits over dividend	3,162
Nassau National Bank, dividend	18,750
Nassau National Bank, profits on dividend	10,900
Long Island Savings Bank, deposits	[illegible]
National City Bank, dividends	16,750
National City Bank, profits	[illegible]
Central Bank, dividends	[illegible]
Central Bank, capital	[illegible]
Central Bank, deposits	[illegible]
Dime Savings Bank, deposits	[illegible]
Brooklyn Savings Bank, deposits	29,750
Fulton Bank, capital	100,000
Brooklyn Bank, capital	35,000
Brooklyn Bank, deposits	785,000
Brooklyn Bank, circulation	[illegible]
Long Island Bank, capital	[illegible]
Long Island Bank, deposits	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, capital	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, deposits	112,000
Dime Savings Bank, E. D., deposits	[illegible]
Kings County Savings Bank, deposits	[illegible]
Williamsburg Savings Bank, deposits	262,063
South Brooklyn Savings Bank, deposits	18,514
German Savings Bank, deposits	[illegible]
RAILROADS.	
Broadway Railroad Company, receipts	[illegible]
Broadway Railroad Company, profits	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad Company, receipts	[illegible]
South Side Railroad Company, receipts	10,729
Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad Co., profits	[illegible]
Brooklyn City and Hunter's Point R. R. Co.	no return.
Prospect Railroad Company	no return.
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Co., receipts	[illegible]
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co., receipts	[illegible]
Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Co., receipts	[illegible]
Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Co. receipts	[illegible]
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen-st. Co., receipts	[illegible]
Bushwick-av. Railroad Co., receipts	[illegible]
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
L. I. Insurance Co., premium ... $6,985 div.	$14,738
Mechanics' Insurance Co., premium	7,900
Montauk Insurance Co., premium	5,287
Nassau Insurance Co., premium	4,411
Phenix Insurance Co., premium	128,148
Kings County Ins. Co., receipts	4,190
Williamsburg Ins. Co., receipts	[illegible]
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.	
R. M. Hooley	[illegible]
Academy of Music (Lowell & Simmons)	1,094
Academy of Music (Caroline Richings)	[illegible]
Academy of Music (Yankee Robinson)	[illegible]
Park Theatre (Mrs. F. L. Conway)	[illegible]
Olympic Theatre (T. B. Donnelly)	[illegible]
Prospect Fair Ground Association	[illegible]
Academy of Music (Max Maretzek)	[illegible]
Academy of Music (Wm. Horace Lingard)	[illegible]
GASLIGHT COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Gaslight Company (sales of coke)	[illegible]
Brooklyn Gaslight Company (feet of gas)	56,785,900
Citizens' Gaslight Company (feet of gas)	[illegible]
Flatbush Gaslight Company (feet of gas)	581,150
Union Gaslight Company (feet of gas)	[illegible]
Williamsburg Gaslight Company (feet of gas)	[illegible]
FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company	[illegible]
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	[illegible]
Greenpoint Ferry Company	[illegible]
Houston-street Ferry Company	[illegible]

The Rebellious Ward—She Proves to be the Wife of her Guardian.

The ward of EDWARD V. HOLCOMB, for whom a warrant of arrest was issued on Wednesday for the purpose of rescuing her from a house of ill-fame in Eighth-street, was brought up before Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, when it transpired that she was the wife of her guardian, and had deserted him for the bagnio during his absence on business. She declared that her husband was a drunken, crazy brute, and she would die before she would consent to live with him. She was temporarily committed, the husband wishing her to be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The Value of a Man's Life—$5,000 Damages for Causing Death.

An interesting case came up at the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in which Mrs. CETHINA FRASER and GEORGE C. BINGHAM were plaintiffs against LAMBERT L. FREEMAN, defendant. The suit was brought by Mrs. FRASER and Mr. BINGHAM as administrators of the estate of JAS. L. FRASER, deceased, to recover $5,000 damages for the acts of FREEMAN, which caused the death of FRASER. The facts were substantially as follows: On the 5th of July, 1866, FREEMAN, RYAN and MULLADAY entered Colonel FRASER's place of business, a restaurant at No. [illegible] Fulton-street, in this City. It is claimed that these men came into the place armed, FREEMAN with a crowbar, RYAN with a hammer, and MULLADAY with a revolver. That without provocation FREEMAN assaulted FRASER with his crowbar, inflicting wounds of a serious nature upon his head and neck; that meantime RYAN commenced an assault upon one AMOS SWIFT, FRASER's employe, with his hammer, and that just after FREEMAN struck FRASER with the crowbar, and while the latter was staggering towards the street from the effects of the blow, MULLADAY shot him. The next day Colonel FRASER died of these wounds. The action was

[illegible]

WALL-STREET UNVEILED.

The Process of "Giving Life to Mining Stocks"—An Unsuccessful "Pool" and Repudiation—Decision of Judge McCunn.

In the case of TITUS B. ELDRIDGE vs. SAMUEL C. REED, some time since argued in Superior Court, General Term, a decision has been rendered holding the defendant liable on obligations entered into for the formation of a "pool" in mining stocks, where those obligations have passed into innocent hands. The following statement of facts and opinion of the Court, by Judge MCCUNN, will be found interesting not only in the facts it discloses, but also in the law applicable to such transactions. The Judge says:

[illegible]

ANDREW McKINNEY,
per MARCUS WALKER.

[illegible]

Judge FITHIAN concurred in this opinion.

The German Hospital.

The trustees of the German Hospital and Dispensary of this City held their regular monthly meeting at No. 18 Broadway yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: CHARLES GODFREY GUNTHER, President; H. BARESTOFF and E. OELBERMANN, Vice-Presidents; E. SAUER, Treasurer; WM. WALLACH, Secretary; C. ANTHONY, Financial Secretary. A Standing Financial Committee, Hospital Committee and Dispensary Committee, each consisting of three members, were appointed. Arrangements for [illegible] the [illegible] report were made, from which report it appears that on Dec. 31 last all the costs of the German Hospital, corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, have been paid, and there is a balance of $[illegible] on hand; and that from Sept. 13, when it was opened, to Dec. 31 last, [illegible] patients were treated in the Hospital and [illegible] sick persons were treated by the German Dispensary, No. 8 Third-street, during the past year.

More Delinquent Taxpayers.

Several new warrants were issued by Commissioner BETTS yesterday, for the apprehension of persons charged with omitting to pay the taxes on their business, as follows: L. Simon, No. 57 Nassau-street, auctioneer and real estate agent; John Ten Broeck, No. 12 Pine-street, real estate and insurance agent; [illegible] Bailey, No. 3 Nassau-street, real estate agent; D. N. Caldwell, No. 36 Nassau-street, insurance agent; E. Denerhon, No. 13 Liberty-street, retail liquor dealer; James Mellon, No. 31 Pine-street, real estate agent; E. M. Haight, No. 26 Cedar-street, real estate agent; Samuel Harris, No. 49 Pine-street, real estate agent; Overman, Pround & Co., No. 71 Broadway, commercial brokers; Irving & Belknap, No. 38 William-street, real estate agents.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The following are the names of the delegates to the Kings County General Committee (one from each ward and town) elected at the primary election:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	Michael J. Allen.	16	Morris Dickinson.
2	[illegible] Duffy.	17	[illegible]
3	Wm. A. Fowler.	18	F. Peterson.
4	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
5	Thos. Ennis.	20	John R. Wilde.
6	James Dunn.	21	[illegible]
7	Pat. Crain.	22	Joseph Kellogg.
8	John Pickett.	23	John Dehmer.
9	John Daley.		Flatbush—[illegible] Flanagan.
10	Jacob I. Bergen.		Flatlands—[illegible] Cooper.
11	Thomas Kennedy.		Gravesend—[illegible]
12	Patrick Eagan.		New Lots—D. W. Hoagland.
13	J. M. C. Lynch.		N. Utrecht—W. [illegible]
14	Daniel Smith.		

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-Enumerated.

No. 20—In re the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for Appointment of Commissioners.

Enumerated.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 11 M.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Robert [illegible]; rape.	10	The People vs. Charles Hartmann; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Frank Kaiser; burglary.	11	The People vs. Henry Strauss; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Andrew Brussard; burglary.	12	The People vs. Charles Heuniger; embezzlement.
4	The People vs. James Wells; burglary.	13	The People vs. Thomas Moore; larceny from the person.
5	The People vs. Thomas Evans; receiving stolen goods.	14	The People vs. John Mack and James Holton; larceny from the person.
6	The People vs. John O'Neil; grand larceny.	15	The People vs. George Deegan; carrying a slungshot.
7	The People vs. Joseph Munster; grand larceny.	16	The People vs. George Deegan; petit larceny.
8	The People vs. John Levy; grand larceny.		
9	The People vs. Moses Sickels; grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Livingston vs. Tompkins; Delano vs. Delano; Crane vs. Blair; Williams vs. Fisk; Butler vs. Griffin; Willetts vs. Vandersmith; Tracy vs. Northrup; Dreyer vs. Dreyer.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Wood vs. Palmer; Kellogg vs. Cooper; motion denied on plaintiff stipulating not to call H. N. Kellogg as witness; otherwise the motion is granted.

Leonard vs. Buckmaster; see decision.

Kircher vs. Streck; default opened on payment of $10 costs.

Bonnie vs. Smith; reference ordered.

Fowler vs. Lowenstein; see decision.

White vs. Mattoon; proposed findings and judgment settled.

By Judge Barnard.

Bouter vs. Bouter; there is no compliance with rule No. 82; it will have to be supplied by affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Heckman vs. Fashner; Harton vs. Bloom; Boots vs. Wells.

The New-York Screw Dock Company vs. George White; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Sutton et al. vs. Westervelt et al.; motion granted. [illegible] Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mary Gerth vs. Lewis Gerth; motion granted allowing [illegible] alimony, and $50 counsel fee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT HOOP-SKIRT MACHINE—INFRINGEMENT.

Jedediah Wilcox vs. Albert Kemp.—This was a suit in equity for an injunction and an account of [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 20.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR THE DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Sarah Friel, Administratrix of Cecilia Friel, vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff sues to recover for the loss of her child, a girl of 10 years, alleged to have been killed through the carelessness of the agents of the defendant, the damages being laid at the limit of the statute, $5,000. The circumstances of the case, as [illegible] On the [illegible] of August, 1869, Cecilia Friel, the child of plaintiff, while passing over the street crossing at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, came in contact with car No. 41 of defendants' line, and by it was run over and killed. [illegible]

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

SUIT BY BROKER FOR COMMISSIONS.

Ascheimer vs. McMaster.—The plaintiff in this action claimed [illegible] upon the sale of three lots in Brooklyn. He testified that he had been employed by one Rothmann to sell for him some property in New-York; that the defendant offered to take the property and to convey the Brooklyn property to Rothmann in part payment, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The jury [illegible] verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Otto Meyer for plaintiff; Mr. James A. Seaman for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Bixby and Dowling.

Most of the charges with which this Court had to deal yesterday were confined to petty larceny and assault.

A BAD OLD MAN AND A WAYWARD GIRL.

An old, gray-haired man, named Charles Milliver, was placed on trial for having, it was alleged, written threatening and indecent letters to a girl named Sarah E. Callen, [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 20, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The advices from Washington and the course of the extreme Free Trade Press lead to the conclusion that [illegible] will be done with the tariff at the present session of Congress. There is an unwillingness to move in the matter until the fact is clearly ascertained that the Importations for the present and succeeding fiscal year will be fully maintained, as compared with the Fiscal Year of 1869, ending on the 30th of June last. Our own belief is that they will be, and the chances are in favor of an increase in the value of Foreign Merchandise [illegible] and upon which Customs Duties are to be paid [illegible] with the natural increase from emigration of the population of the United States. Granting this to be so, and that $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of our present Customs Revenues may be safely remitted, the next question, and the one of most difficult solution, turns upon the irrepressible conflict between the theories of Free Trade and the simple proposition to reduce the taxes upon Imports where they fall directly upon the great mass of consumers, as in the instances referred to yesterday of Sugar, Tea and Coffee. These three articles, almost exclusively of foreign growth, afford a sufficient field for the equal and exact reduction of taxes to *all* classes of the people, to the full measure of the ability of the Treasury to remit any part of its present Customs Duties, without endangering its ability to pay in gold the Interest on the Public Debt, and to maintain the Sinking Fund. The people want cheaper Sugar, Tea and Coffee. Before the War, Tea and Coffee were free articles. Since the War they have paid liberal Customs Duties, not for "protection," either direct or incidental, but because the Treasury required twenty-five cents on Tea and five cents on Coffee to make good its annual budget. These are large taxes upon the necessaries of life. They are the taxes of all others, perhaps, that should first be reduced and ultimately remitted altogether; and next to these the Sugar duties. But no, say the extreme advocates of Free Trade, as they said twenty-five years ago, tax what you cannot *grow at home*, and remit the tax upon what you *ought not to manufacture at home*, unless you can manufacture in competition with the cheap labor of Europe.

It is satisfactory to know, in relation to this conflict of opinion, that the argument admits of no disguise on either side. Indeed, no disguise is attempted on the Free Trade side, so far as our able but extreme Free Trade contemporary of the *Evening Post* may be regarded as an exponent of his school. He is against remitting the Sugar, Tea and Coffee Duties, because they are of foreign growth, and can be taxed without even incidental protection. He is for remitting—not reducing merely, but remitting—the Iron duties because Iron is a product of Domestic Industry, which ought not to be protected to the prejudice of the free use of our markets by the Foreign Ironmaker. He would hold in check the American Iron Furnaces and Rolling Mills by Foreign competition, *because this means Free Trade*, and retain the taxes upon the necessaries of life, because Customs Revenues in one shape or another cannot be dispensed with, and can be best levied where they least interfere with the competition between Foreign labor and Domestic Industry! We make these references to the state and issues of the Tariff question, to illustrate the conflict of opinion which is likely to embarrass all efforts at Washington for the early readjustment of the Customs Revenue.

The Wall-street markets are again weak to-day, and Gold 1⅜ ⅌ cent. lower than on Wednesday; sales this Afternoon at 120¾ ⅌ cent. The bids for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold amounted to $3,150,000, but after the awards there was less anxiety to buy in the open market, and the speculation sensibly weakened down to 4 o'clock P. M., when the quotation stood 120¾@121 ⅌ cent. The following bids and awards are reported from the Treasury Office:

BIDS FOR $1,000,000 TREASURY GOLD.

[illegible]

AWARD OF GOLD, JAN. 20.

[illegible]

Total ... $1,000,000

The Public Funds of the United States fell off to 114 ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and the general list of the 5-20s and other Gold bearing Stocks were weak in proportion. The business was to a fair amount in 1867s, but light in other descriptions. The State Bonds were higher on Virginias; sales at 56 ⅌ cent. for the old and 61 ⅌ cent. for the new bonds. Tennessees a fraction weaker. North Carolinas, new, 1⅛ ⅌ cent. better than yesterday. Money was easy at 5@7 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges firm on the basis of 108¼@109 for 60 days London, but without decided movement, as Thursday is not steamer day. The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange was generally lower, with more talk about Chicago and Rock Island than any of the Western Roads, because of the issue of new Capital and the sudden decline since the buoyancy in the stock on Tuesday. Toledo and Wabash fell back to 58½ ⅌ cent., and the St. Paul's were weaker than expected under the Dividends of yesterday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅜	47⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅜	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	[illegible]
Northwestern Common	72⅜	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	86⅜	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	87	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	74¼	[illegible]
Lake Shore	86	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	26	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	100⅜	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

We believe that general regret will be felt by the Insurance interest of this State at the removal of Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, for party reasons, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York. Mr. BARNES came into office on the institution of the Department eight or ten years ago. Although a son-in-law of Mr. THURLOW WEED and with other influential political connections, his appointment was unsolicited by his friends, and he was nominated to this new and responsible office as the right man in the place that needed good men for its delicate administration. He has never been disturbed for any cause whatever by either party in the Executive control at Albany until the present time. The place, which is susceptible of being made one of party patronage and (by no great stretch of conscience, perhaps,) large favoritism, is needed by the triumphant Democracy, and has been given to a gentleman of Rochester, of whose divided duty to his party and to the Insurance interest committed to his charge, we shall be able to judge in a year or two by the fruits of his administration.

The New-York and Hamburg Steamship Company have acted a sensible part in accepting the United States Mails for Europe, on the same terms as the Williams-Guion and the Bremen Companies. This arrangement secures to Postmaster CRESWELL three mails per week from New-York, Tuesdays by the Hamburg steamers, Thursdays (after this week) by the Williams-Guion, and Saturdays by the Bremen steamers. All three lines are amply provided with first-class steamers and both the German-American lines, of tested speed, while there is every probability that the Williams-Guion vessels, now that they carry the Mails, will be brought up to the average time heretofore made by the Inman-Dale and the Cunard steamers. The Postmaster-General is to be congratulated upon his success in this affair, against powerful difficulties interposed at the outset, and much feeling throughout his negotiations.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company last June, authority was voted to the Directors to raise about $8,100,000 on new Capital or otherwise to pay off the maturing mortgage of $1,[illegible] of the original Rock Island Company, and $[illegible] of the Rock Island Bridge Company, and also to complete the ballasting and equipment of the Des Moines extension of the road. Notification of this power was, we understand, given to the Stock Exchange last Summer. It now transpires that the new Stock was made in season for registration for the last October Dividend, that Dividend having been paid on $17,000,000, in place of $14,000,000 of Capital. The Bears in the Stock made the most of this discovery to-day, and from 108¼@109 at one time on Tuesday last, the price was down to 105@104⅞ to-day.

Hon. JOHN ROSE, of the Banking House of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., London, and Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, has been knighted by the Queen of England for eminent services in the Government of Canada, and especially in the direction of its finances. He is now Sir JOHN ROSE, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael, &c.

It is positively denied by the late President of the Tenth National Bank that any such sum as forty millions of dollars per day was certified for SMITH, GOULD, FISK & CO., during the Gold speculations of September, as reported from the Committee Room at Washington through one of the Boston papers. It is proper to add that the Bank was not named in that rumor, but it seems to have been taken for granted that the Tenth National was referred to. The late Cashier of the Bank, who was before the Committee at Washington, denies that he named any such sum as the gross certifications of the Bank on any one day for all its dealers together.

The following silly telegram was printed this Afternoon:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The Southern people are watching with intense interest the Cotton tax case pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. They argue that it cannot be thus taxed, while the products of other States are not subject to taxation, the cotton States are virtually [illegible] of constitutional equality, and their products [illegible] involving ruin to the producers. The decision will have an important bearing on the next planting.

This is a bald humbug on its very face. The Cotton tax was repealed long since. It was a proper and equitable tax at the time, and much needed by the Treasury, and was subsequently repealed simply as an act of magnanimity to the Southern planters. There is scarcely a remote doubt that the validity of the tax will be affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and if it is, it may be taken for granted that not a single bale less will be planted next Spring in apprehension of its reënactment.

The report is current to-day that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors who declared the Cash and Common Scrip Dividends yesterday, as announced in our last report, must first receive the approval of the Stockholders of the Company, before enlarging their Common Stock in satisfaction of the Scrip part of these Dividends.

The lands offered for sale by the Des Moines Valley Railway Company of Iowa have already been located and patented to the extent of $[illegible] acres to the Company by the State by virtue of the original Congressional grant. About 100,000 acres additional will be patented on the completion of the road to Fort Dodge. The card of Hon. CHARLES POMEROY, of Iowa, in the *Tribune* this morning, does gross injustice to the good faith of the Company in omitting to state that so large a proportion of the grant has already been patented.

We learn that the Stock Exchange Board have appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the rumored recent issue of new Capital by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company. The result will probably turn upon the sufficiency of notice to the Stock Exchange and the public by the publication of the proceedings of the annual meeting of Stockholders in June last.

The New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company have declared a Scrip Dividend of *forty* ⅌ *cent.* on the earned premiums for 1869, amounting to $[illegible]. The certificates of 1860 are ordered paid off in cash. The present assets of the Company amount to $757,[illegible], of which $[illegible] is in United States Stocks, and $[illegible] in City Bank and other stocks.

Messrs. JACQUELIN & DE COPPET, No. 18 New-street, offer for sale a limited number of the eight ⅌ cent. convertible equipment bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company. These bonds, which are secured by a sinking fund, have only ten years to run, and are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five ⅌ cent., free of tax, payable Feb. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $[illegible], have now come to hand.

Of this amount, [illegible] have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $[illegible] of the entire Loan of $2,[illegible] now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $[illegible] of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 405,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ SECOND EDITION READY.
THE REFERENCE BOOK,
ISSUED BY THE
MERCANTILE AGENCY OF
DUN, BARLOW & CO.

(Second Edition) is now ready, including all the business changes from the 1st to 10th January, 1870. This work contains the names, estimates of capital and credit of 4[illegible] merchants, bankers, traders, &c., marked from detailed reports received at our office, which subscribers to the book have the privilege of constantly consulting. These reports are continuously revised, and are the only ones relied upon by the largest and most influential houses in each trade. We have pleasure in explaining at all times our system and the facilities we possess for aiding parties to decide to whom it is safe to sell and whom it is wise to avoid.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., Proprietors,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ A CARD.

Having learned that there is a report in circulation to the effect that our house has failed, we beg to assure our friends that said report is *utterly untrue*. A similarity between the name of our firm and that of another has caused the circulation of the report alluded to.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Ginseng, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass seed, bags	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—Has been more active and quite firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] [illegible]

COTTON—Has been less active and rather heavy [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23½	23⅝	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24	24¼	24⅜	24½
Low Middling	24½	24⅝	24¾	25
Middling	25	[illegible]	25⅜	25½
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade firmer, [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay is in request and firm at from 90c. for shipping, and [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and heavy [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly, but has been without activity. [illegible]

RICE—Has been dull at former rates. [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at prices [illegible]

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock this day, Jan. 20, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 20, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 20, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 20, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day; [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotte Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. DAVID GARRICK, PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. No. 82 5th-av. EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A new cable, in the interest of the French Company, has been successfully laid between England and Brest, France. The English shore end was completed on Wednesday night....The death of Deputy RASPAIL is officially denied....The French Ministry have decided to propose that henceforth offenses of the Press shall be tried by a jury, but as the proposition cannot become a law for some time, ROCHEFORT will not receive the benefit of it, as his trial is soon to take place. The radical journals charge the Government with pressing his arraignment, so as to avoid the operation of the proposed law.....The London Times of yesterday devotes four columns to a review of Mrs. STOWE's new book on the Byron scandal....Another committee has been completed and announced in the Ecumenical Council, named, "On Eastern Rites and Apostolic Missions."....Cardinal ANTONELLI has assured the French Ambassador that the Pope will maintain as equal the rights of Church and State....The correspondence between Count BISMARCK and Minister BURLINGAME has been published in Berlin. Prussia wants Imperialism restored throughout China as a guarantee of order and of safety to foreigners.....The Italian Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 7th of March next.

CONGRESS.

At the opening of the Senate yesterday the statue of General NATHANIEL GREENE, of Revolutionary fame, was formally presented to Congress by Senator ANTHONY, in the name of the State of Rhode Island, and he took occasion to address the Senate on the life and character of the old hero. Messrs. SUMNER, SAWYER and MORRILL followed Mr. ANTHONY. Concurrent resolutions were adopted accepting the statute and thanking the Governor of the State and the people for the valuable gift. Several new bills were introduced, among them one incorporating a Telegraph Postal Company with peculiar duties and powers. The Virginia bill was taken up and a long debate ensued, but without final action upon it the Senate, at 6:25 P. M., adjourned. It was, however, agreed that to-day at 4 P. M. the vote should be taken.

In the House a petition was presented signed by 22,000 citizens of Utah, praying for admission as a State. A number of bills, the majority of them of no public importance, were introduced. One, offered by Mr. BINGHAM, provides for making it a penal offence for any person to propose to repeal the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed constitutional amendment. Among the resolutions was one declaring the absence of constitutional authority in making treaties which involve the absorption of foreign territory, without the consent of the House. The League Island Navy Yard bill was taken up and discussed during the morning hour; Mr. SCOFIELD spoke at length in reply to the recent speech of Mr. DAWES on this subject. In Committee of the Whole the West Point Academy bill was considered. An amendment for adding two Senators and three Representatives to the Board of Visitors was agreed to, and the bill was then reported to the House and there passed. A resolution reported from the Printing Committee in regard to printing a large number of the reports of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, led to a long discussion on the subject of tariff versus free trade, in which a general interchange of views took place. The House refused to table the resolution by a vote of 81 to 126, and under the previous question it was adopted without a division. At 4:30 the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the annual report of the Prison Association was received and ordered printed. Mr. MURPHY reported the bill to revise the Statutes of the State; and Mr. CAULDWELL introduced a bill allowing the construction of certain railways in the City and County of New-York and across the Harlem River. The bill chartering the Lenox Library was passed. The bill to repeal the New-York City Excise law was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill to repeal the act creating the Metropolitan Police District, and providing for the election of three Police Commissioners in New-York. But little business of general interest was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, of the bills reported, was one allowing the construction of new gas works in this City. A series of resolutions in favor of Cuba were also reported, but, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, they were recommitted. Among the bills introduced were the following: to repeal the act exempting ministers from taxation; to set apart a portion of the Brooklyn Park for the Twenty-third Regiment New-York National Guard; for the election of a Commissioner and the establishment of a Police force in Brooklyn; to repeal the act to prevent cruelty to animals in New-York; to extend Irving-place in this City in a southerly direction; to sell the Seamen's Retreat at Staten Island; to regulate the brokerage business, and to locate a new State Prison and remove the one at Sing Sing. A resolution to pay in gold the State debt, incurred prior to 1862, was referred. The resolution in regard to the Committee to attend the Peabody obsequies was amended so as to consist of three Senators and five members of the House. A motion was agreed to that the Committee pay its own expenses. The Senate bill incorporating the Lenox Library was passed.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices by the way of Mazatlan and San Francisco, Cal., show an unsettled state of public affairs. Revolutions in several States, it is said, are imminent, and the hatred of Mexicans towards foreigners is represented to be intense. LOSADA had raised his standard at Tepic, and a convention had been called for the 15th ult., to form general laws for the Government.

A cable dispatch from London states that the advices from Rio Janeiro to the 21st ult. are to the effect that LOPEZ has again taken the field in Paraguay with a force of 5,000 whites and 15,000 Indians, and stopped the advance of Brazilian troops.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD was serenaded on Tuesday evening at Havana by the different volunteer battalions. Colonel ZULUETA made a speech of welcome, to which Mr. SEWARD briefly replied. In his remarks he was strictly noncommittal on the subject of the insurrection.

Ten of the Spanish gunboats recently arrived at Havana, according to a dispatch from that city, have again put to sea, but their destination is unknown.

The Society of California Pioneers is about to erect a building for the use of the association in San Francisco.

The Chinese quarter in the Town of San Jose, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and 1,000 of the inhabitants were rendered homeless.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at San Bernardino, Cal., on the 14th inst.

The verdict of the jury in the case of WARREN FELLOWS, charged with the murder of SWINTON, at Port Jervis, was murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for twenty years.

The Kline Iron Works, OAKLEY, CLAPP & Co., proprietors, located at Horseheads, six miles from Elmira, this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

DEERY has proposed to RUDOLPHE, of Chicago, to play for the champion billiard cue in San Francisco, on the 15th of next month, and to pay RUDOLPHE's expenses. If this proposition is not accepted, the game will be played in this City on the 8th of April.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 4th inst., have been received at San Francisco, by the *Idaho*, from Honolulu. The Austrian Embassy to China were among the passengers. They had been received by the King at the latter city. Dr. HOFFMAN has been appointed Austrian Consul. A terrific gale visited the islands recently, and the Austrian frigate *Donau* was cast ashore.

It is again asserted in San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad has purchased the California Pacific Road for $6,000,000.

The Peril to American Credit Abroad.

One swallow does not make a Summer, but we are apt to think of Summer weather when the swallows are in the sky. So when our English friends see FISK and GOULD careering over the financial horizon, we must not be surprised at their apprehensions. Nothing is more conservative than money. The instinct of gain is based upon security, and when security trembles, credit dies. The disheartening fact is that the credit of England is twice as good as that of the United States, while her resources are not proportionately larger and do not compare with our own in prospective development. Brother Jonathan is rich, and will be richer; but he has an ill name, and when he goes into foreign exchanges is in no higher repute than a Russian or a Brazilian. Not only is England's paper twice as good, but his credit does not rank with that of mercurial, unsteady France. He may point to his mines and cotton fields, and mighty possessions, and dwell with exultation upon the glory and power and wealth that must there find future dominion. There will be one answer: "We have no money to lend at English rates to a people whose railway magnate is FISK, and we want good interest before advancing credit to a people who are in the habit of discussing repudiation!"

We may rebel at this, but we cannot very well question it. Honest men will say: "This Erie dominion is an accident. Its rulers are outcasts. Good men do not deal with them. They have no standing in the street. No banker will lend a dollar on their bonds, or buy their shares except at a fancy price." All of this is true, but unfortunately foreign merchants do not gauge their commercial estimate of people by the ethics of the counting house. They only see Governors, Judges, the Press and men in high station, all combining to aid FISK and GOULD in doing with impunity what would lead to transportation in England and to the galleys in France. They remember Mississippi and repudiation, and they have read in stately and specious rhetoric President JOHNSON's argument in favor of dishonoring the national debt! They hear a noisy and vigilant party avowing repudiation! They distrust our large rates of interest. A people that will charge each other ten and fifteen per cent. for money even when money is easy, must have reasons making it unsafe to lend at five or six per cent. Sir CURTIS LAMPSON gave the best cause for foreign distrust when he arraigned Governor HOFFMAN for signing that most iniquitous Erie bill,—a bill, which construed into plain English, should have been called "An act for legalizing robbery, fraud, and false pretence, and for perpetuating in the hands of men guilty of these offences their ill-gotten power." It was a bill which violated the moral sense of the community, and could only have one effect abroad. That effect was to paralyze and depreciate all private American credit with foreign merchants.

American credit is dethroned in foreign markets! We may take the best railway bonds to France and England and Germany, and we cannot sell them at their true value. Now and then we may dispose of securities worth intrinsically a hundred cents on the dollar, bearing large interest, and as secure as any in the world, for one-half or two-thirds of their real value. That is not a sale but a sacrifice! It is the penalty we must pay for legalizing highway robbery. Somehow the moneyed world gets back to rude Indian notions in its business affairs. Because one white man robbed an Indian of his game and his ponies, and escaped without being scalped, it is the Indian's purpose to exact the scalps of all other white men who come in his way. So we receive Indian courtesy when we go abroad with our bonds and mortgages. Men see that the Erie Railway was, in the beginning, a noble enterprise, well-conceived, full of profit, and promising benefit to New-York and the country. They know that when it was built our best people invested their means with its projectors as a national duty. They saw it drift into the hands of gamblers, adventurers and knaves. They saw it pass step by step through degrading and disheartening influences,—from the hands of men like Mr. DREW, who merely used it to make money, without entirely ignoring vested rights,—into the hands of the present directors, who regard it as their own tenement and preserve, and consider no rights but those of unlawful possession. They see that this shameful misappropriation and seizure of property is by the direct aid of the Courts. In all countries, no matter what form of government, Justice is property's last and sacred asylum. "The King dare not take my barn," said an old German peasant to a menacing agent of FREDERICK, who insisted he must sell. "And why," was the answer, "is His Majesty not all powerful?" "Yes, but I will appeal to the High Court in Berlin!" And it is said the despot was well pleased to know that under his stern government the ministers of law retained majesty and commanded respect. Here, in free America, we have no such assurance! The Masters of Erie not only have a Legislature to proclaim their decrees, and a Governor to execute them, but when outraged property flies for succor to supreme and holy Justice—sitting in serene and sweet benignity high over railway and representatives and Chief Magistrate—Justice is found in the cushioned and tapestried cloisters of the Masters' gaudy opera house—finished with wine and good fellowship—and eager to sign their writs and do their bidding. All of this we have seen in the shameful history of the Erie Railroad. What its masters have done with that noble franchise other men may do with any railroad in America—for HOFFMAN is Governor and BARNARD is upon the bench, and leading lawyers' eloquent lips still move to golden retainers, and men go to Albany in 1870 of the same bone and marrow as MATTOON and his fellow corlies, who clustered around JAY GOULD and his "black bag" in 1868 and 1869. Can we say to Sir CURTIS LAMPSON and our friends in London that what we see to-day in the management of Erie we may not see to-morrow in the management of any other road? Do we not know that the Masters of Erie are masters of the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature, and that with this imperial trinity they are puissant and aggressive? What they have done they may do. They have conquered Erie, and to-morrow they may covet our richest franchise. Rob Roy would have pillaged all the way to London City, if he could have had safe conduct from the King, and been secure of an injunction against his victims when he reached Westminster.

Should we marvel that with this fearful example our credit should be sick and forlorn and utterly despised in foreign markets? Is it not pitiful that honest men with good securities should be taxed and punished by foreign money lenders because of FISK and GOULD and their troupe of Governors and Judges and negro minstrels and dancing women? With us is the cause,—and with us is the remedy. We cannot keep a house of infamy, and expect to be free from reproach. We elect this Governor and these Judges, and we permit the Governor to look with hopeful and not altogether uncertain eyes upon the Presidency. We surround them with the organization of a powerful and, perhaps, dominant party. We say to the world,—it is not impossible that he who did the bidding of the Masters of Erie, even to confirming them in the possession of stolen goods and chattels, may one day be President of the United States! We gave you ANDREW JOHNSON, who wished to repudiate the debt, and we may give you JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who will probably put BARNARD in the place of Mr. CHASE, and make GOULD the receiver of as many roads as he cares to manage. Such things are possible so long as the people are silent. But while we submit in silence should we complain because our silence is misunderstood in other lands, and men hesitate to believe in a responsibility we are too weak or too apathetic to sustain?

It is painful to write this! The thoughts it suggests are full of shame and grief. *American Credit is dying abroad, because we have permitted ruffians to slay it at home.* There is but one remedy, and even at the best it is—slow and bitter. Shall we adopt it?

What Democratic "Economy" Means—Increase of Salaries.

The first fruits of the Tammany policy in this State are before us, in the shape of a wholesale measure for "increasing salaries." We in the City of New-York are accustomed to the leading Ring ideas, prominent among which is the one just referred to. We had, of course, expected that when the paternal sway of Tammany should be extended over the whole State, and guide legislation at Albany as it has guided civic ordinances, some of its "institutions" would be transplanted. We confess, however, we did not expect quite so early a raid on the public money in the interests of party.

In his recent Message Governor HOFFMAN announced to the Legislature that "its special duty" was to "secure a more prudent, honest and economical home government." The Tammany way of going to work in this direction is to be found in the Assembly bill increasing the pay of all the employes in the different departments of the State Government. Governor HOFFMAN was specially indignant at the "costly body of officials" whom he charged the National Government with employing. And we suppose that the proper comment on this indignation is the additional bill promised us by Mr. JACOBS for increasing the wages of all the laborers employed by the State.

Seriously, is not this thing carried far enough? And has not the Democratic Party made a bid strong enough for the workingmen's votes by the introduction of this scheme, without actually depleting the Treasury? For, of course, it is merely a bid for votes, and a more direct and palpable one has not lately been made. It is the old Tammany policy over again,—to increase the patronage power at its disposal, and to buy the services of so many more henchmen, by using not their own money, but the people's money, for the purpose. It is as easy to be profuse with public funds, generosity is so easy with other people's money, that the device is neither a new nor a great one; but it is one which the Democracy have already made sufficiently familiar to us without carrying it to further extremes.

One of the main ideas of the leaders of the Democracy this Winter seems to be to so legislate as not, at least, to lose any votes. Governor HOFFMAN's Message skillfully "touched the popular pulse" by appealing to several special classes, and the legislation thus far seems to have had an eye to the same end. But, after all, this friendly, money-voting policy has its drawbacks. As the number to be benefited by increasing salaries is very small, and the number to be made indignant by it is very great, we doubt whether as a scheme for catching votes it is likely to prove successful. It is the old question, whether the people who pay taxes are most to be conciliated, or the people who hold offices and draw salaries. The bill now in the Assembly and the one about to be offered, seem to have chosen the latter class as the first to be experimented upon; but we believe with our Albany correspondent that "perhaps the workingmen who are not so fortunate as to be in the State's employ, will fail to see the point of this legislative joke." Meanwhile, we wait with curiosity to see what shape the Tammany desire for "economy" will take next in raiding upon the public Treasury.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay as the Modern Perseus.

If anything could make us sympathize with "poor Cuba" more thoroughly than we have hitherto done, it would be the conduct of her avowed champions. They fall upon her neck in pretended friendship, only to give her a secret stab in the back. As we cordially wish to see the independence party succeed, we entreat it to get rid of nearly all its present advocates. One set persists in throwing mud at the Secretary of State, and in mumbling over a stupid series of slanders on his family connections—slanders which have no grit or novelty to recommend them, and which, as everybody knows, have been unanswerably disproved. What is the effect of this? Naturally to create astonishment that the Cubans should be so shamefully unscrupulous in choosing their instruments. But still greater wrongs have been done to the insurgents. Public meetings have been called in their name, and every true friend of Cuba has been covered with mortification to witness the result. The public have held aloof. Leading men of all classes have naturally imitated their example. What miserable infatuation was it which led to a repetition of the farce on Wednesday night? People know all about it by this time, and only one new actor appeared to give variety to the melancholy performance. There is Cuba, bound to the rock, while the Spanish dragon prepares to swallow her at a mouthful. We hold our breath with expectation. Is there no one to save her? We are told to go to Cooper Institute, and the secrets of fate shall be revealed to us. Of course, we repair to the abode of the oracle, and what do we behold? A well-known journalist in the chair, like the seraph that sits up aloft, and Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY panting with eagerness to distinguish himself as the Perseus of the nineteenth century.

We must say for the Chairman that he evidently meant to do no harm. His remarks were of an artless and innocent character, and except that he has taught us elsewhere that it is very wicked to differ in any respect from any member of the Administration, we should admire his firmness in proclaiming the principle that it is "the privilege and right of the American people to instruct their Government"—except, we suppose, on financial subjects. But after the lamb there enters the lion. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY is the most formidable friend any cause could well have. Need we say that he began his speech upon Cuba by giving the audience a complete retrospect of his past life? That is the inevitable overture to a performance by Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the "terror of princes." Has he not cast proud defiance at the despots of the universe? He has been absent eight years. What change does he find? Why, "the image of King GEORGE has been removed, and the portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON hangs at the door." And that metamorphosis has been effected in eight years, a period during which Mr. CLAY modestly declares that he has grown "older if not wiser." It is the common lot. Comparatively few people do grow wiser as they grow older, and therefore Mr. CLAY need not think that he is sitting alone on the stool of repentance.

What is the first topic to discuss when a man has to make a speech on Cuba? Manifestly the perfidy of England and the incompetency of Mr. SEWARD, considered in their connection with Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY's unparalleled services to his countrymen and their ingratitude towards him. There we have a fine field for thought. The first step towards the deliverance of the Cuban Andromeda, is the canonization of her Kentucky Perseus. Does any one want to hear Mr. CLAY's "case" in a few words? Here it is, quoted literally from the *Tribune*: "Why, Sir, I recall a most illustrious passage in English history, the liberating of the slaves, and now when following under our leadership and advice it has been again in season and out of season. That, fellow citizens, is my defence, if that be a defence." There is no "if" in the matter. What Mr. CLAY [illegible] we have got the [illegible] are quite willing to certify that he is not guilty.

The removal of King GEORGE's statue is not the only event of the past eight years. President GRANT has disappeared. "I have here, Sir," said Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY, "an extract from the *late* President GRANT's message." The audience laughed—so did the people when Rip Van Winkle came back to his native place. But presently the audience began to hiss, as well as laugh, and under that trial, Mr. CLAY lost his presence of mind—if it be not profane to suppose such a thing possible. He touched subject after subject, but the company would not listen. They wanted to hear something about Cuba. The reason of their discontent, we need hardly explain, was that they were not in the secret. They were not aware that they had been invited to listen to a few crotchets, and to hear a statement of personal grievances. What great man has not a grievance? The least we inferior creatures can do is to listen to it. Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY has done us all a favor in stating his wrongs, and we deeply regret that they have been reported in a totally unintelligible form. But what a mockery is the whole performance of "poor Cuba!" Could the bitterest malice go further? What sin have the Cubans committed to deserve this punishment? Might they not fairly plead to be allowed to fight out their battle in their own way, unencumbered by the "help" which is now dragging them down?

The Gas Nuisance and the Board of Health.

It is now nearly four years since the New-York gas supply became the subject of loud and earnest complaint. Ever since that time the companies have been continually charged with bad faith in the fulfillment of their contracts, and with a total indifference to public comfort and health. There were numerous investigations of the subject by officials and one by an Albany committee. The existing evils could not be denied, and they were capable of remedy. But the gas nuisance is as scandalous as ever, and the Board of Health has once more renewed the contest for its abatement.

The Metropolitan Company, it was announced at the last meeting of the Health Board, had abandoned all efforts to introduce new processes into their works, by which the quality of their gas might be improved. The other companies have not gone quite so far as this, but endeavor to befog the subject by representing improved methods of gas purification as something too doubtful and difficult for anything beyond mere discussion. The plea is absurd, as they very well know. The manufacture of gas is no new art, and the processes by which its purity can be assured were ascertained long ago. There is no such foul vapor, as New-York is compelled to breathe in the form of gas, in other cities. Nowhere but here are rooms lighted by it rendered poisonous. No logic, no bewildering scientific talk, or technical analyses, can get over the one fact, that other people have good and healthy gas, and New-York people have it not.

The Board of Health, however, still lives, although there is no knowing how long that can be said of it. It has a plain duty before it, from which we trust it will not shrink. The act by which the Board was created defines its office to be, among other things, "for the preservation of life and health." Such a powerful influence against both as impure gas comes within the range of its operations, just as clearly as the cleaning of tenement houses, or the encouragement of vaccination. It has earned the public gratitude by its activity in many ways, and it can earn still more by persistent effort, with all the legal power that it can use, to bring the wholesale poisoning of the City to an end.

The Journalist's Millennium.

The public ought to be very proud of the journalism of the present day. It has reached an unexampled pitch of perfection. It spares no one, and it has a finger, to quote the homely adage, in everybody's pie. It tells us all about private affairs, and orders up women for punishment with quite as much boldness and courage as if they were men. Is it any wonder that those who make journalism what it is, claim to be ranked as a "profession," and exact the obsequious attentions of society?

The fact is that the journalist is not only the regenerator of the age, and the great reformer of manners, but he is in a fair way to sweep all the institutions of an exploded civilization before him. The world never can foresee the results of a great invention when it is first discovered. There were people who laughed at the steam engine, and treated the electric telegraph with contempt. So it is with that triumph of modern genius, the art of interviewing. Some affected persons pretend to hold up their hands in horror at it. Was there ever such a piece of nonsense? The "interviewer" is already as good as a Judge and better than a jury. If any one doubts it, let him ponder the story told by the Bangor correspondent of the Boston *Post*. There was a man in Maine who shot a woman. For this he was put into prison. He denied his guilt, but the reporter got him in his fearful grasp, and held him with his glittering eye, and squeezed the truth out of him. In France, as we showed yesterday, they let the President of a Court do the work. They order these things better in Maine.

The reporter asked the murderer, whose name was LAWRENCE, every question that he could think of bearing on the crime. Did he love the woman? How long had he loved her?—did he want to marry her?—"when did you make up your mind to commit the horrid deed?"—was he drunk at the time?—did he make up his mind to cut his own throat afterwards? These and other questions were put to the prisoner, and he answered them all. How could he do otherwise? He appreciated the power of the Press. He was aware that when we want news we will have it regardless of cost—and of everything else. LAWRENCE felt that it was all over with him when a reporter entered the room. Does not the [illegible] answer? And are not all journalists high-minded gentlemen? We should like to know where LAWRENCE could have found a better friend than the reporter. To be sure he is likely to be condemned on the confession extracted from him. But what is one man's life, or the principles of justice, when a great system is involved? If we journalists like to do the work of hangman, what is to restrain us? Certainly not any squeamishness on our part. The truth is that we must keep up with the age. We are bound to distance each other, and to find a new "sensation" every morning. "Interviewing" is one of the means we employ to accomplish this end. Even in Maine it can find out the prisoner in his cell and make his miserable soul quake within him. Every journalist feels exalted in the presence of such splendid feats. We adjure our fellow laborers to go on. The day will come when we shall be honored above all other powers and potentates, and when people will regard our boots—even ours—with the affectionate adoration which they are now ready to lavish upon Prince ARTHUR's.

About the Weather.

For several weeks we have been passing through one of those abnormal seasons which appear to defy all human explanation. Not only at New-York, but throughout the continent, Nature's course seems disturbed. Central Virginia, a few nights ago, received, in thunder storms, the shock of the elements whose violence had been poured out in central Kentucky and Tennessee; and the storm in its might appears, according to telegraphic reports, to have swept northward over the lakes, and visited Buffalo. Our meteorologists are beginning to unravel the mysteries of these grand phenomena, and to approximate their conditions, and to map their course. But the long continuance of the present vernal weather seems inexplicable by any single storm or tempest, however violent. The great storm of March 14, 1869, which struck the coast first at Galveston, Texas, was only three days in making its march to the Lakes and to Nova Scotia. According to Professor DOVE, the distinguished German meteorologist, his country, a few years ago, experienced a remarkable Winter, enjoying a tropical temperature till the 8th or 10th of January, after which came intense cold. But the often-observed periodicity of remarkable weather, and the return in cycles of the great meteorological phenomena that alarm us by their infrequency, may, after all, be the solution of this singular Winter. There can be little doubt that Pharoah's dream of the fat and lean kine will hold good, in a modified sense, for all ages of time, if we can find a Joseph to interpret the dream, and to foretell the exact year of change. Some of our oldest citizens recall a Winter in New-York, not more than thirty years ago, opening as the present season has begun and so continuing till the equinoctial forces began their work late in February. May we not expect a similar season in the regular rotation of the climatic wheel?

The Ways and Means Committee is not alone in the "demoralization" occasioned by the demand of the people for reduced taxation. The *Tribune* shares the perplexity. Until the other day, it insisted that the present rate of taxation might be maintained without producing inconvenience or exciting discontent. Now it talks differently. It recommends officials who scoff at retrenchment as a matter of little moment to "inquire of the workingmen, manufacturers and farmers who pay the taxes." The advice is good, and we trust will be heeded by those who, though not adverse to retrenchment, urge the continuance of taxes to pay a debt not yet due. Let them inquire of those "who pay the taxes" what their opinion is on the subject. "Down with the Taxes" will be the response.

We exclude Nova Scotia Coal by the imposition of a heavy tax. But we send to Western Canada more coal than we ever received from Nova Scotia. If the Dominion, following our example, excludes Pennsylvania coal by enacting a Customs' duty, how much will the monopolists gain by the continuance of the Coal tax?

Mr. SCHENCK's resolution, determining doubts as to the legal duration of the present Income Tax law, may be very well as a means of obviating official difficulties. But the policy which seeks, by straining legal technicalities, to prolong a law whose rate is extravagant, and whose details sadly need revision, is very questionable. We favor the renewal of an income tax, reduced in rate, and rendered equitable in its operation. But that is a different thing from this attempt to benefit the Treasury at the cost of the tax payers by a sort of snap judgment.

Once upon a time a certain journal tried hard to persuade the people that a national debt is a national blessing. It championed the doctrine that a standing public debt is a good thing for investors and not a bad thing for the country. The same journal labors quite as zealously nowadays to prove that a national debt is a national curse—a curse so grievous that oppressive taxation to pay off the debt is vastly preferable. Better impoverish the people, cripple industry and embarrass trade than allow the debt to remain even until it matures—is the doctrine at this moment taught by the oracle. Can the *Tribune* wonder that the people rely on their own common sense rather than on its unstable financial philosophy?

How high Customs' duties sometimes serve to damage the industry they are supposed to protect, our Washington correspondent this morning explains. The "hide and leather interest" protests that it is "protected" almost unto death. It is so injured by the duty on hides that the export trade of leather to Europe, and of the manufactures of leather to South America, has been lost. The Canadian manufacturers, who have no duty on hides to pay, beat us in the foreign market. For every fifty cents gained by the farmer in the higher price obtained for the hides he has to sell, he pays twice three dollars in the advanced price of boots and shoes, and other forms of manufactured leather.

The ladies of the Suffrage Association seem to be making good headway at Washington. There is an array of influential names about them and their doings, and the "very bones" of Congress, to speak figuratively, seem to stir, along with the movement. We read of Senators POMEROY, CARPENTER and ROSS as mixed up with it, and also, singularly enough, a Bishop—Bishop SIMPSON. The ladies are to get at the President next; and, as he loves peace, he will, no doubt, be found to say something susceptible of a rather encouraging interpretation. They certainly seem buoyant, and look only to the main point, as they showed when they refused to go out of their way to sympathize with Mrs. SUSANNA BROWN, a lady who has been so worried and flouted by the gentlemen critics everywhere, and who will probably consider this action of the strong-minded sisterhood "the most unkindest cut of all."

The Republican leaders in New-Hampshire cannot afford to indulge any longer in their private quarrels. Their majority under the best of circumstances is never large. A change of two or three thousand votes would throw the State into the hands of the Democrats. For fifteen years that party have presented a united front, and each year they have marched to the polls thirty thousand strong. They are watchful for divisions in the ranks of their Republican opponents, and it is time that the latter realized that discord means defeat. This year the Temperance Party enters the field with a candidate of its own for Governor, and we well know from which party his votes will be taken. The Labor Reform Party threatens to do the same thing. The Republicans cannot afford to fritter away their strength in the useless contest as to which clique shall control the party in the State. Let them be wise in time, unite for an energetic canvass, and at the election in March show, by a decisive majority, that the Granite State still enthusiastically supports the Administration of President GRANT. They will inaugurate the elections of the year, and their verdict should be such as to encourage the Republicans of the States which follow them.

Years ago in England, the established Church of Ireland and imprisonment for debt were such pieces of the "Constitution" that to talk of either of them as a thing to be done away with, would have been scouted as simply nonsensical. Both are now gone to the limbo of the Heptarchy and the Constitutions of CLARENDON. The "imprisonment" law had even a stronger hold on the national feeling than the other, for the people believed that incarceration was the great security for the payment of honest debts and perhaps there may be some who still think the rogues will now run riot in society. But this fear of change, which has usually perplexed the people much more than the monarchs, was always a weak one, and if progress and civilization mean anything—and they do mean something—the human moralities will be found to do as much as the jails—and probably something more.

The strike of ten thousand men at Creusot will add another to the many complications which at present engage the attention of the French Executive. The mines, furnaces, forges and foundries of President SCHNEIDER, which furnish employment to the inhabitants of the little town, constitute one of those vast industrial establishments which are only to be found in the coal and iron-producing districts of Europe, and whose internal disturbances are matters of national importance. A similar stoppage at Seraing in Belgium, about a year ago, threatened at one time to assume the proportions of a domestic insurrection, which was only quelled by the interference of the military, and the sacrifice of not a few lives. Whether in France, Belgium or Germany, the employes at the great iron works are the most turbulent and the worst educated part of the population. Among them may be found representatives of nearly every nationality in Europe, and their leaders are generally men who associate political and socialistic theories with very extreme doctrines regarding the rights of labor. Situated not far from the Swiss frontier, it is probable that in the present case the strikers contain a large element of foreign agitators; and unless speedily arranged, the affair may expand from the dimensions of a mere trade dispute into a difficulty of State.

We are glad to publish the letter on the "line and staff" question, to be found in another column, because its tone is dignified and its spirit honest—thereby differing, we are bound to say, from a good part of the communications which either find their way into print, or are offered as suitable for publication. The line and staff dispute is a fierce and angry one. On one side, the ideas commonly advanced are those which would, if carried out in practice, tear to shreds the whole naval system. On the other, we are too often asked to take opinion for fact, and authority for argument. Our own desire has been to do substantial justice, by such a compromise as would enable officers both of line and staff to live in harmony, and to secure the respect due to them from their men. Our correspondent is in error when he imputes to us any sympathy with disobedience to orders as a means of changing regulations complained of. On the contrary, we distinctly took ground against those breaches of discipline committed by Surgeons some time since, under the impression that they were merely "making test questions." But now that the real question has come before Congress, as to what changes shall be made in the existing regulations, we discuss it from a different point of view. We believe that the complaints of the staff have never till now received due heed; and we look confidently to the Naval Board to substitute for the existing regulations those which, without going to the extremes demanded by some of the staff, shall yet make their positions more respected and desirable, and hence better both for the country and themselves.

The American Institute—Nomination of Officers.

Last evening the members of the American Institute met at the Cooper Institute. The opening business was the reading of the report of a Committee of fifteen, appointed two weeks ago to nominate candidates for the coming election. It was received and laid on the table. The regular meeting then adjourned and an informal meeting was called, at which it was moved and carried that a new ticket be substituted for the former. The following is the revised list:

For President—Horace Greeley. For Vice-Presidents—General M. Hall, Charles P. Daly, A. C. Ely. For Recording Secretary—Geo. Peyton. For Corresponding Secretary—Sam'l D. Tillman. For Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock. For Managers of the Fair—Wm. H. Butler, Orestes Cleveland, J. Greshen Herriot, Charles Wagner Hull, William S. Carpenter, George Timpson, J. Wilson Stratton, James Knight, Thomas Hicks, Thomas Rutter, William E. Pearce, Joseph B. Lyman, J. T. Smith, Watson Shown, Theo. D. Stetson, James R. Smith, R. S. Dickinson, Charles H. Clayton, Henry J. Newton, Charles Rouse, George A. Nathanson, Francis Everdell, Charles E. Reed. For Committee on the Admission of Members—Thomas C. Smith, James H. Drake, John W. Chambers, J. Owen Rouse, Stephen R. Kroom. For Committee on Finance—Thomas M. Adriance, Thomas Williams, Jr., Charles Chamberlain, Simeon Baldwin, J. De Lamater. For Committee on the Library—James K. Campbell, Edward Walker, Dubois D. Parmelee, O. G. Mason, Stephenson Towle. For Committee on the Repository—M. M. Livingston, Albro Howell, Nathaniel Wheeler, Frank A. Butler, C. Williams. For Committee on Manufactures and Machinery—Hamilton E. Towle, Charles E. Emery, Robert Weir, Frank L. Pope, O. H. Babcock. For Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—Charles E. Chandler, Dubois D. Parmelee, Julius G. Pohle, J. S. Newberry, Albert C. Kelley. For Committee on Optical Science—John A. Gavitt, John B. Rich, John Frey, L. Bradley, P. H. Vander Weyde. For Committee on Civil Engineering and Architecture—William J. McAlpine, Robert G. Hatfield, Hamilton E. Towle, Samuel McElroy, Edward T. Renwick. For Committee on Agriculture—Nathan C. Ely, John Crane, P. T. Quinn, F. M. Hexamer, Josiah H. Macy. For Committee on Horticulture—William S. Carpenter, Benj. C. Townsend, John Henderson, Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg. For Committee on Commerce—Thos. Godwin, Edmund Dwight, J. V. C. Smith, James H. Sackett, John H. Macy.

Both tickets were in favor of the reelection of Mr. GREELEY and some of the more prominent officers, and differed only in the nomination of fair managers and committee members. Messrs. RICH, PARMELEE and EMERY were appointed to get the above list printed to-day. At the next meeting it will be submitted for approval, and on Thursday, the 10th of February, 1870, the election will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union building. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and closed at 8 P. M.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Another Ocean Cable Successfully Laid—The Death of Deputy Raspail Denied—The Arraignment of Rochefort.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A new cable in the interest of the French Company, to connect England and Brest, has been successfully laid. The shore end at Salcombe, Eng., was completed last night....A few days since it was positively and officially announced that M. RASPAIL, one of the leading members of the Radical Party in the Corps Legislatif, was dead. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the report was first contradicted, and the deputations which were on the way to Paris to attend the funeral have been notified of the facts of the case. There is much indignation expressed at the unknown author of this cruel hoax....The Ministry has declared its intention of proposing that all offences of the Press be tried before a jury; but as this proposition cannot for some time become a law, M. ROCHEFORT, whose trial soon takes place, will not have the privilege of a jury. The Radical journals charge the Government with pressing the arraignment of the Deputy for the purpose of avoiding the operation in his case of the proposed law.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The political news to-day is meagre....The *Times* this morning has an article, four columns long, reviewing Mrs. STOWE's new book on the Lord and Lady Byron matter. The writer admits the likelihood that Lady Byron was deceived by her husband's inveterate passion for mystification, and really believed him incestuous.

Proceedings of the Ecumenical Council—Position of the Freemasons of Prussia—Bismarck and Burlingame—The Italian Parliament.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The organization of the Committee on Eastern Rites and Apostolic Missions is now complete. The Committee is largely composed of Eastern prelates, but includes among its members the Bishops of Angoulême, Toronto and Burlington....Cardinal ANTONELLI has assured the French Ambassador that the Pope will never hesitate to maintain the rights of the Church as equal to those of the State.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Freemasons of Germany have adopted an address protesting against the tendency of the Ecumenical Council toward the doctrines of the Syllabus....Correspondence between Mr. BURLINGAME, as chief of the Chinese Embassy, and Count VON BISMARCK is published. The Prussian Government expresses its anxiety for the restoration of the Imperial authority throughout China as the best guarantee of order and of safety for foreigners.

FLORENCE, Jan. 20.—The National Parliament is summoned by royal decree to meet on the 7th of March.

CUBA.

Ex-Secretary Seward in Havana—A Serenade—Speech of Mr. Seward—Sale of the Spanish Gunboats.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—On Tuesday evening the bands of the different Volunteer battalions in this city serenaded Governor SEWARD. Several thousand people assembled in the street in front of the hotel, and Marte-square was splendidly illuminated. The officers of the Volunteers and many others entered the hotel, where Colonel ZULUETA delivered a speech of welcome, saying the serenade was a manifestation of the sentiments of the loyal Spaniards for their distinguished guest. Mr. SEWARD shook hands with all the officers, and replied briefly to the welcome. He complimented the people on the improvements they had made since his former visit to Havana. All nations, he said, were interested in the permanent peace and prosperity of Cuba. Pray God, this progress may continue, and peace and harmony be restored to the island. Referring to Spain, he expressed the hope that the political situation of the country that was the most ancient ally of America would result in a safe, happy and speedy issue. Mr. SEWARD's remarks, from beginning to end, were strictly non-committal in the matter of the insurrection....Ten of the gunboats recently arrived from New-York have gone to sea. Their destination is unknown.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Pioneers—The Chinese Question—Large Fire at San Jose, Cal.—An Earthquake—Condition of the Pacific Roads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Society of California Pioneers, which proposes to erect a building suitable for the purposes of the association, has petitioned the Legislature for the use of the public square, at present occupied by the Mechanics' Institute Pavilion....The total fall of rain for the present season is 8.44 inches, about the average of preceding years....The heads of the principal Chinese companies have decided to make another effort to suppress the importation of Chinese women. A large number of Chinese prostitutes were arrested last night at the instance of the companies, and the matter will come before the Courts to-morrow. In the meantime, the prisoners are confined in jail....The Chinese quarter in the town of San Jose was burned yesterday, rendering homeless about 1,000 Chinese....A train of the California Pacific Railroad passed over the new railroad bridge across the Sacramento River, at Sacramento City, yesterday....A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at San Bernardino, California, on the 14th inst....The tracks of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads have been free from snow blockades, with a single exception, this Winter. The trains are running on time, and all the connections are made promptly. Both lines are well provided with snow sheds and plows, and there is but little probability of detention of passenger or freight trains.

Minister Low on his Way to China—The Pacific Railway Sale—The Next Billiard Match for the Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Ex-Governor LOW, the newly-appointed Minister to China, has reached here on his way to Pekin....It is again asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the Central Pacific Road, and that the price paid was $6,000,000....Judge MCKINSTRY has discharged the Chinese prostitutes arrested on the 15th inst., and who were brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*....In answer to RUDOLPHE's letter in the Chicago *Times* of the 11th inst., DERRY proposes a game of billiards for the championship to be played in this city on the 15th of February, he paying RUDOLPHE's expenses. If this proposition is not satisfactory, the game to be played in New-York City on the 8th of April. DERRY and DION are to play a game here on Thursday for the benefit of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Orphan Asylums. DION appears to be the favorite....The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama to-day with 200 passengers and $1,051,000 in treasure, of which amount $41,000 is for New-York; $[illegible] for England; $45,000 for France; $441,000 for Callao, and $80,000 for Panama....Total shipments of treasure since Jan. 1, $[illegible], including $330,700 sent to New-York by railroad....The Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint, in this city, made thirteen changes of employes to-day—eight men and five women, including several persons who have been employed in the Mint for twelve years past....It has rained all day throughout the State.

Late News From the Sandwich Islands—Movements of the Austrian and Japanese Embassies—A Terrific Gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamship *Idaho* has arrived from Honolulu. A Hawaiian Prince and the members of the Austrian Embassy to China, Japan and South America were among the passengers. Sandwich Island advices are to Jan. 4....The Austrian frigate *Donau* put into Honolulu to repair extensive damage received in a cyclone in the Japan Sea....His Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA had received the Austrian Embassy, and the usual complimentary addresses were made....Dr. HOFFMAN had been appointed Austrian Consul at Honolulu....The Japanese Commissioners had made their first official visit to the King, accompanied by the American Minister and his Secretary of Legation, upon which occasion the Ministers of Foreign Relations presented their credentials from the Mikado and explained the object of the Embassy....A terrific gale had visited the islands, and all the vessels in the harbor of Honolulu dragged their anchors. The Austrian frigate *Donau* went ashore.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The National Convention at the Capitol—Speakers and Speeches of Yesterday—Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Women's Suffrage Convention reassembled this morning. The hall was crowded. Among those present was Senator WILSON, who, upon being invited to address the Convention, made a short speech, in which he stated that whenever he had a vote to give it would be given to remove any burden from the people, and grant the same rights to women that men possess.

Mrs. STANTON said she was very glad the Senators were taking a position in the front ranks of the Woman's Grand Army of the Republic.

Senator TIPTON was called on to address the Convention, but declined to speak. Mrs. RACHAEL MOORE TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia; Mrs. PAULINE W. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, and other ladies, also spoke, all of whom have heretofore addressed the Convention.

The resolution presented on the first day's meeting in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, providing for female suffrage, was discussed, and afterwards adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention closed its session this evening. The attendance was quite large. Rev. Mr. MAY made a speech, and afterwards Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILBOUR read an address upon the necessity of woman's elevation, in order to develop her higher and better nature, and the necessity of her acting on her own behalf. Miss ANTHONY gave a glowing account of the success which had attended woman's suffrage in Kansas. Mrs. STANTON spoke of the manner in which individuals were controlled by the Association, and showed that, as the members of the woman's family, our individual action could not be wholly independent. She urged the girls to learn some trade or profession by which they could support themselves, if necessary. In referring to the social evil she reminded the men in high places that the haunts of vice were not filled from the ranks of the poor and lowly, but from the gay and fashionable, where they had not learned to support themselves by any honorable occupation.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Complete Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Ohio and Iowa—Congressional Apportionment Asked for by Kansas—Legislative Action in Other States.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—At 9 o'clock to-night the House adopted the Senate resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, completing Ohio's ratification thereof. The vote stood—yeas 57, nays 55. Messrs. BATES, HILL, KLEINSCHMIDT and CUNNINGHAM, Reform Republicans, voted in the affirmative. The result was received with cheers by the crowds in the galleries and lobby.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Iowa House of Representatives to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by 85 yeas to 12 nays. It was ratified by the Senate yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Kansas Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to provide for an early apportionment of representation under the new census. A resolution was also adopted recommending the removal of the National Capital to the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—A bill in the interest of holders of Tennessee bonds passed the Senate to-day and is now a law. It authorizes all railroads in debt to the State to pay the principal of their indebtedness with any legal issue of six per cent. bonds, without regard to the series or number. It is believed that this will reduce the bonded debt to $17,000,000.

The West—Convention of Colored People at St. Louis—Still Another Mississippi Steamer Lost—Relief for the Cave City Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A convention of colored people to provide measures for the education and general welfare of that class throughout the State met at Jefferson City, yesterday. Nothing important was done beyond organizing....A dispatch from Grand Tower, yesterday, says: "The steamer *Lady Gay*, bound from St. Louis to New-Orleans, was sunk at 1 o'clock this afternoon. No lives were lost. No particulars of the disaster have been received."....A meeting of working women last night took steps to establish a coöperative store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, a large sum of money was collected for the relief of the sufferers by the tornado at Cave City.

Advices from Mexico—Affairs Unsettled and Revolutions Impending—Tepic in Revolt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Mexican advices by the way of Mazatlan represent the country in an unsettled condition. Revolutions are impending in several States. The hatred of the Mexicans towards foreigners is manifested in numerous instances....LASADA had raised an independent standard at Tepic, and called a Convention for the 15th of January to frame general laws for the government of the State....The Mexican steamer brings $[illegible] in treasure from Mazatlan.

More Reports from Paraguay—Lopez at the Head of a Large Army.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 21st ult. have been received here. President LOPEZ had appeared in the field again with a force of 5,000 whites and 15,000 Indians and stopped the advance of the Brazilian troops.

Conviction of Warren Fellows.

GOSHEN, N.Y., Jan. 20.—WARREN FELLOWS has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years hard labor in the State Prison.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.—Four pieces of artillery, with officers and men, and ammunition for firing a salute of 100 guns, left here this morning for Richmond.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Jan. 20.—ROBERT THORN, the Dutchess County farmer whose house was attacked by burglars on the night of Jan. 5, when he and his housekeeper were badly beaten, died to-day. There is much feeling over the affair, but no Coroner's inquest has yet been held.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Jan. 20.—A destructive fire occurred in the village of Horseheads, six miles north of this city, about 4 o'clock this morning, which destroyed the extensive foundry and iron works known as the Kline Iron Works, of which Messrs. OAKLEY, CLAPP & Co. were proprietors. The loss will amount to about $50,000; insured for $15,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HARTFORD, Jan. 20.—The Republican State Convention has been called to meet in this city on Wednesday, Feb. 9.

DEATH OF GOTTSCHALK.

The steamship *South America*, which reached this port from Rio de Janeiro last night, brought very sad news. LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, who intended to revisit this country in the Fall of the present year, died at Tijuca, near Rio, after a three weeks' illness, on the 18th day of December last. The simple announcement of this fact could not be supplemented at the late hour at which it was received, by any of the events of which a rehearsal will be awaited with painful interest. Few men enjoyed greater popularity, and none more numerous and cordial personal friendships, than the dead pianist. His reputation was world-wide. Born in New-Orleans in 1829, he left the United States in 1841, and for four years studied music in Paris. In 1853 he recrossed the Atlantic, and in February gave his first concert in this City. His subsequent career cannot now have recapitulation. A few weeks ago its latest triumphs were reviewed in a letter from GOTTSCHALK's own pen, and published in the TIMES. The deceased artist was a *littérateur* and a linguist as well as a musician, and had contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to numerous foreign periodicals. A younger brother, and three sisters, well known in musical circles in London, survive him.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool Jan. 6 and Queenstown Jan. 7, arrived at this port last evening, with three days' later news than was at hand by the *Weser*.

The death of Admiral Sir THOMAS HASTINGS is announced. The deceased officer, who was 80 years of age, entered the navy in 1803.

The *Gaulois* announces the death of Mme. GALOS, wife of the former Director of the Colonies under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and daughter of General FOY. She has been interred at Père-la-Chaise, in the grand sepulchre, the well-known work of DAVID of Angers, erected in 1826, by national subscription, to the great orator of the Liberal Party.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, says: "We are informed that the Government had recently under consideration a proposal to authorize all Polish refugees, either during the last revolt or in previous insurrections, to return to their homes. The suggestion, after a serious deliberation, was declared to be inadmissible and ill-timed."

The Prussian Government has given orders for the construction of a new ironclad frigate for the North German navy in the naval establishment at Ellerbeck, near Kiel. This frigate is to be called the *King Frederick the Great*. It is to draw twenty-four feet of water, and be provided with an engine of [illegible]-horse power, like the ironclad the *Great Elector*, which is now in course of construction. The artillery equipment of the new vessel is to consist of two revolving turrets, with four rifled ten-inch guns, each weighing 440 cwt., and three twenty-four-pounders, each weighing 80 cwt. The *Great Elector* is now being fitted out at Wilhelmshaven.

The *Norddeutsche Correspondence* says: "The treaty of commerce between Austria and England was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, on the 30th December, by Count DE BEUST and Lord BLOOMFIELD, English Minister. Thus this long negotiation has at length been brought to a successful result, for although the treaty has still to be submitted to the two Parliaments of Vienna and Pesth for approval, that final step is a mere formality, for the Hungarian Chambers have already given their assent, and the conditions required by the Reichsrath before voting the measure have been fulfilled by means of the obliging dispositions of the English Government."

The Government of Stockholm has just published statistical information relative to the treaties of commerce and navigation signed at Paris in 1865 between France and Sweden. Since that time the imports and exports between the two countries have almost doubled. The navigation of Sweden with France has increased since 1864 by 180 per cent., and that of Norway by 63.

The Madrid *Politica* of Dec. 31 makes the following announcement: "On the arrival last night of General PRIM at Madrid he found a dispatch (not telegraph) awaiting him from Señor MONTEMAR, the Spanish Ambassador to Italy, in which he explains extensively the reasons VICTOR EMMANUEL has for not accepting the offering of the Crown of Spain for the Duke of Genoa. The Council of Ministers of Italy have been unanimous on this point. The mother of the young Duke is also opposed to the heavy charge of ruling a people so agitated as the Spaniards being laid on his weak shoulders. In these circumstances what other could a constitutional King decide? What more could Señor MONTEMAR do, who has worked this point with a perseverance and an ability worthy of a better cause? Such are in substance the contents of the dispatch of Señor MONTEMAR, and it is an amplification of the late telegrams received by the Minister of State."

A young man named GARDNER FULLER, who described himself as an American, but could not produce any proof of the fact, was tried, says *Galignani's Messenger*, Jan. 5, at the Tribunal of Correctional Police on numerous charges of obtaining goods under false pretences. He appears to have arrived in Paris, almost without resources, six months back, and after a brief stay at the Grand Hotel, which terminated on the presentation of his bill, he hired a warehouse in the Rue d'Enghein, and commenced business as a commission agent, his principal capital at the moment being the plate on his door bearing the names of GARDNER, FULLER & Co. He then procured goods from different manufacturers, among other articles being twenty velocipedes, sold to him for 200 francs each, and which he immediately disposed of at half price. His business operations spread over a very wide field, and extended to every branch of trade in which he could get credit; his victims including a wine-grower in the Moselle, a cordial maker in Berry, a dealer in comestibles in Paris, and a boot manufacturer at Lyons. When his creditors became clamorous, he decamped, but was soon captured. The Court sentenced him to thirteen months' imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Emigration and of Surplus Labor—Public Meeting at Exeter Hall, in London.

On the evening of Jan. 4 a crowded meeting, marked in its course by exciting incidents, was held at Exeter Hall, in London, to consider the emigration question, in connection with the large amount of surplus labor in Great Britain. Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., presided, and with him on the platform were Sir James Lawrence, M.P.; Major-General Sir W. Denison, K.C.B.; Mr. W. McCullagh Torrens, M.P.; Mr. McArthur, M.P.; General Wittington, Hon. Auberon Herbert, Mr. Frederick Young, Captain Bedford Pim, the Count de G. Lancourt, Hon. F. S. Lidstone, (of Canada;) Mr. James Youl, Mr. George Potter, Mr. D. Chinery, Mr. Edmond Beales, B.A.; Captain Goodliffe, &c., and other gentlemen well known in connection with social questions.

The Chairman, who was received with loud cheers, said the question which they were met to discuss was a very great one, taken from whatever point of view. It was manifest that a vast and unusual amount of distress prevailed in this country, and that that distress was of a character which was now reaching portions of the population which in former times were but in a trifling degree touched by it. It was not only the poorest classes, but the classes above them as well, which were becoming involved all together in a common calamity. Under such circumstances, it was believed that one mode by which relief could be applied to that distress was emigration. [Cries of "No!"] Those who were in favor of emigration did not hold that it was the only remedy to apply as a permanent cure to evils in this country, but they considered it would apply as an instantaneous remedy, and one which would allow public attention to be turned to other methods to give permanent and lasting relief to our distress. It was with the greatest satisfaction that he and others had seen the workingmen of Great Britain themselves taking a prominent position in this matter, for the working class had addressed a petition to the Queen on the subject, to which, up to the present time, 104,000 authenticated signatures had been attached. He saw great advantages resulting to the working classes if they met throughout the country in proper rooms to discuss the points of emigration, for they would then become acquainted with some idea of the great Empire connected with this country. All who intended to leave this country for another part of the Empire should make up their minds not to leave this country as persons "helped out" by the hand of charity, but it was in every respect desirable that they should help themselves to enter with confidence upon their new home, both as respects the present and future, for in the future their children and children's children would feel no shame as to the manner in which their father "came out." If emigration were conducted by charitable gentlemen without the voice of the workingmen, it would be felt that emigration was a mere matter of charity; but it would be different if a man could be placed in the position of paying hereafter that which he could not now afford to pay down. He was, therefore, desirous that the workingmen themselves should take part in the management of these proposed societies for emigration, for he believed the great colonies had been raised into their greatness by workingmen from this country. Workingmen and their descendants held prominent positions in the colonies, and emigrants from England would be well received by the Colonial Governments, and he was enabled to say with confidence, from an experience of thirty-three years, arising from the smallest possible beginning, that every man who deserved to succeed would in the colonies be sure of success. A man with industry would there not only be above the want of clothing, food and shelter, but he would also be able to leave to his family a sufficient property upon which the fortunes of that family might be built. He felt no hesitation in asking those of the working classes who were able to face hopefully this matter of emigration to enter upon it, and they were asked to go to no new country and to no foreign land. They would, by going hence, make room for others poorer than themselves in the walks of industry here, and they would become in no slight degree the best friends of their countrymen by creating a demand abroad for goods manufactured here. He reminded them that this was a nation whose language was being adopted over the habitable globe as the most convenient for intercourse; whose form of religion was adopted as that of the purest and best form of Christianity; whose literature was accepted as the literature of mankind; whose laws were such that humanity loved to dwell under. ["No!" and "How about Ireland?"] There could be no question that our laws were respected and copied, as was proved by the fact that the United States laws were founded upon the English laws, as well as the laws of the various Colonial Governments, and the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere adopted these laws. It was, moreover, a fact that whenever the people of other nations entered our colonies, they in a short period of time could not be distinguished from the British nation.

Sir JAS. LAWRENCE, who was warmly cheered on coming forward, said it was his privilege to move the first resolution: "That the present depressed state of trade throughout the country necessitates the removal of part of its population to such colonies as may afford them a better prospect of earning a livelihood by labor." (Cry of "No," and responsive cries of "Yes," and cheers.) The motion carried with it its own argument, because no man could attempt to deny that if there were more people willing to work than work could be found for, their best policy—indeed, their only policy—would be to go where the work was to be had. He then proceeded to comment upon a paragraph in the *Times* relative to the Emigration Commissioners' returns on the emigration of last year, and he denied that the facts bore out the statements made in those returns with regard to the great amount of emigration from the United Kingdom, for he declared the numbers of foreigners from other nations, who had embarked here, were added to our native emigrants to obtain these results. He declared that there had been less emigration during the last ten years up to 1868 than there was in the previous ten years up to 1858, so that there was no need for the alarm as to an exodus from the United Kingdom. Sir W. DENISON supported the resolution, which was also supported by Hon. AUBERON HERBERT, in a speech which was loudly cheered, and who called for this great Empire to be welded into one with intercommunication and conjoint interests.

A most extraordinary scene was then presented. The Chairman was about to put the motion to the meeting, when some persons with Irish names, and having an American-Irish appearance, some of whom had been uttering adverse cries during the speeches, demanded the right of moving an amendment. Some few at the end strove to turn the meeting in their favor, and they were allowed sufficient time to make known that the purport of their amendment was to condemn emigration as being "wrong in principle," and that the Land laws should be altered, and this much having been stated the whole meeting refused, even on the solicitation of the Chairman and others, to hear the men. A cry was raised that they were Fenians, and as they persisted in disturbing the meeting, the Police were called in amid a great uproar. At length the Chairman put the original resolution to the meeting, and it was carried almost unanimously. The malcontents then left the platform in a body upon so overwhelming a proof of their unpopularity.

Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS, M.P., then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting approves the objects of the Emigration League (combining the National Aid and the Workingmen's Emigration Societies) to urge, by various agencies, upon the Home Government the initiation of a national emigration policy in coöperation with the Governments of the colonies; to promote emigration from those districts of the metropolis and of the provinces where distress abounds through the want of employment; to assist persons and families desirous of emigrating with advances towards their passage and outfit; to afford advice and information to intending emigrants and others; to make arrangements for their passage and for their proper reception upon their arrival in the colonies."

Mr. MARKHAM LATHAM seconded the motion, which was spoken to by Mr. GUILE, and carried unanimously.

Mr. MCARTHUR proposed—

"That a deputation be appointed by this meeting to wait upon the Prime Minister, and urge upon him the necessity of the Government assisting the League to carry out emigration to the colonies upon a large scale."

This was spoken to by several trades' union leaders and others, and having passed, the proceedings closed at a very late hour.

The Colonies and the Home Government.

On Jan. 5, the colonists and gentlemen interested in the British dependencies again met at Cannon-street, and the result of their deliberations was to agree upon a settled course of action in the adoption of the resolutions which were put forward at the last meeting by Mr. BEAUMONT.

The chair was occupied by Mr. YOULE, who, on opening the proceedings, said it must be most satisfactory to all those who had set themselves the task of drawing the attention of the English public to the colonial questions which were now ripening, to see that their efforts had not been in vain. Mr. FROUDE, in *Fraser's Magazine*, had taken up this question in a manner which, to all who desired to see the colonies continue a part of the Empire, must be highly gratifying. He then called upon Mr. BEAUMONT to move his resolutions.

Mr. BEAUMONT, in the course of a very long speech, pointed out that these meetings had continued for several weeks without doing more than carrying resolutions which left the meeting just where they were before, and without defining what should be the plan of action for the future. Seeing that this would be the case with the other resolutions of which notices had been given, he had brought forward a series to supersede those presented by Mr. WESTGARTH, and his resolutions laid down the principles by which the colonists should hold, and he should point out the way towards the assemblage being something more than the "Cannon-street meeting." He moved as his first resolution the opinion—

"That, as British subjects in the colonies, no less than those in the mother country, are bound to render, and do willingly render, allegiance to the Crown of England, they are no less entitled to the constitutional rights of British subjects; and that to withhold from them any of such rights which are applicable to their situation would be a grave offence on the part of any responsible officer of the Crown."

With regard to this declaration he said it was taking a perfectly legal position, for the duty of allegiance was incumbent upon the subject wherever he was, and the duty of protection devolved upon the Crown. He did not mean by this that the colonies should embroil themselves in trouble and entail great cost upon this country, but the protection this country was bound to give was reasonable protection, and the protection of its name. He pointed out that by action taken at different periods of English history—namely, in the time of EDWARD III., in relation to the treaty of Northampton, concerning the Scotch war in the time of JAMES II., and in the time when peace was made with America, it was declared that no part of the British Dominions could be alienated without the sanction of Parliament. Therefore, no Secretary of State could alienate any colony, and the inhabitants of those colonies remained British citizens, owing allegiance to the Crown, which, on its part, was bound to give them protection. The next resolution dealt with the emigration question, and he submitted—

"That is is of the highest importance to the whole Empire and to the colonies to encourage emigration from the mother country to her colonies, and for this purpose to make much more largely available than hitherto the almost unbounded resources of Great Britain and those colonies."

The great value of the colonies to the nation was, that it presented new fields of enterprise to the inhabitants of these islands. These overcrowded countries looked to that point, and to leave out the question of emigration from any general consideration of colonial matters would be almost equal to leaving out the character of *Hamlet* from the tragedy of "Hamlet." This resolution pointed out to the people of this country that if they were overcrowded here they could go to another part of this Empire and plant a new England, under the same laws and giving themselves the same rights which they held here. This would prevent our people going to foreign lands, which might and which might not in future times be friends with this country. The advantage of this continued citizenship, both to the State and to the emigrant, should not be lost sight of, and it had been lost sight of to some extent in the minds of certain classes of politicians for the sake of certain political conveniences. He held that the Government should give its dependencies assistance in the time of their trouble, as a parent would snatch his child from off the fire, and leave the question of cost and taxes apart for quiet consideration, as the father would leave the question as to how the child got in danger until it was off the fire. But there was a party in the State whose endeavor it was to sever the colonies from the mother country, and British Columbia was an instance of this, for, worn out with the cold treatment of our Colonial Office, it was proposed in that colony to seek the protection and assistance, if needed, from the United States. Englishmen should do all they possibly could to stop this disintegration of the Empire. He then proposed the following resolutions as calculated, with the others, to meet the exigencies of the time:

"That the separation of the colonies from the mother country would be a capital injury to the British nation, and ought not to be contemplated otherwise than as a remote contingency to be prevented by every legitimate means of policy and statesmanship." "That, in order to guard against any such contingency, and to consolidate and perpetuate the essential relations between her colonies and Great Britain, it is of urgent importance that the relative rights and obligations of the Imperial and the colonial Governments be adequately ascertained and defined, with due regard to the just claims of the mother country and of the colonies, and also that the mutual relations of such Governments be adjusted so as to secure to the colonies the utmost independence consistent with their various positions, and at the same time to maintain the integrity, and to develop for the common good the resources and power of the British Empire." "That, to this end, it is desirable that the condition and administration of the colonies be made the subject of solemn investigation and deliberation on the part of the Government, acting with the advice of Parliament, and that, whether it be conducted by Parliamentary Committee or by Royal Commission, the fullest opportunity ought to be insured to the colonists and their representatives of coöperating in and being heard upon such inquiry, and also with regard to the measures which may be adopted in pursuance thereof, in order that they may be as satisfactory as possible to the requirements and feelings of the colonies. That, as there is reason to fear that the policy of the Government is unfavorable to the maintenance and consolidation of the colonies as integral parts of the British Empire, it is desirable that public opinion and action be evoked upon this momentous subject, by holding public meetings, and otherwise as occasion may serve."

Subsequently these resolutions were carried unanimously, and it was also agreed that the National and Colonial League should be formed upon the basis of those resolutions. The Committee, with power to add to the number, was nominated. Among the members were Sir George Grey, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. Youl, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Westgarth, Mr. Sewell, and other gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in these meetings were nominated.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

IMPERIAL FRANCE.

"What is Promised in 1870."

The *Siècle*, under the heading of "What is Promised in 1870," publishes the subjoined observations: "The present year will have to reform not only the law on the Press, but also that on elections. At the moment when official candidatures are said to have passed away, a Minister presents himself to the electors of the Lot-et-Garonne, in a circumscription where the Government candidate was in the habit of triumphing. Should we not get rid at once of all arbitrary circumscriptions and transmissions of legislative seats? Should we not also make the number of Deputies commensurate with that of the electors? The year 1870, if it only practices the constitution with a little sincerity, ought to give to Paris the fourteen or fifteen deputies to which the capital has a right, and also to elect its own municipal councillors. The administrators of the commune of Paris should not be nominated by the deputies of departmental circumscriptions. The year 1870, according to the programmes of the elected of 1869, ought also to deliver us from article 75, and restore to functionaries as to all other citizens, that personal responsibility which is the only pledge of a sound administration. We take note also of the savings promised us in the budget. But what we require is not merely a few trifling economies, but a severe revision of our financial laws and a more prudent distribution of the national resources, allotting more millions to useful undertakings and fewer to those of a fruitless character. The same year also, we are told, is to promulgate for us a sound municipal law, giving to the commune all facilities for doing good, transporting the real authority into the municipal council itself, and assigning to the Mayor, its delegate, his true *rôle*—that of the executive power. Moreover, 1870 is to furnish us with a real legislation on gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and that perhaps is the most essential point of all."

How Ex-Finance Minister Magne was Ousted from Office.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, by publishing the subjoined letters, explains the manner in which Ex-Finance Minister MAGNE was relieved of his portfolio. "The accompanying correspondence," he says, "between the ex-Minister of Finance and the new Prime Minister is authentic; and, though evidently they have exchanged other communications not publicly known, these letters throw considerable light on the situation:"

M. MAGNE TO M. EMILE OLLIVIER.

JAN. 1, 1870.

MON CHER MONSIEUR OLLIVIER: I am greatly touched by your amiable letter, and thank you for it. The foundation of the Liberal Empire is wished for by the country. I have worked to achieve it with conviction and devotion. I am still disposed heartily to coöperate in the object. But it is an arduous work, and the capital point is success. Nothing should be neglected to bring all the influences into play. Now, I have been told that conferences were held yesterday between leaders of the Right Centre and Left Centre, and that arrangements might be facilitated, if a large number of portfolios were to be distributed to new men, and more particularly if the finance portfolio were at your disposition. Consider well what you will do before anything is definitely settled. Personal questions are quite secondary. The least sacrifice for me to the common cause would be to leave the fiscal chair. Whether far off or near, I shall always be found among the most zealous and most trusted partisans. Yours most devoted,

MAGNE.

The above letter was, no doubt, indited for publicity. With all respect to M. MAGNE, I do not at all believe that he expected to manœuvre himself out of office. M. OLLIVIER, however, took him at his word, and appointed M. BUFFET Finance Minister.

On New Year's Day M. MAGNE wrote the following letter to M. SCHNEIDER, President of the Corps Legislatif:

MY DEAR FRIEND: OLLIVIER has talked with those gentlemen (*ces messieurs*). They want all the portfolios for themselves, with the exception of those of the two military—War and Marine. He has written to ask what I propose to do. Naturally I replied that he must give way to them. In withdrawing from the combination, I congratulate myself on having insisted that the situation should be made clear and decided. I would rather be out of office with an intelligible situation than remain in office with a misunderstanding, and after equivocal negotiations. A thousand friendships.

P. MAGNE.

To everybody who knows French the expression "*Ces Messieurs*" must make it evident that M. MAGNE wrote to M. SCHNEIDER under impulse the reverse of friendly to M. OLLIVIER's new colleagues. He never meant to go out of office, and has been jockied out of it, although the logic of the situation, which forcibly struck him, pointed to a result which escaped his penetration.

RUSSIA.

Reported Discovery of a Conspiracy Against the Emperor's Life.

From le Phare de la Loire.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast conspiracy has been discovered against the life of the Czar. The centre of action of the conspirators was the City of Odessa. The pupils of the University Papich and Yeremichew are principally inculpated. In order to carry out their object the conspirators had resolved to tear up the rails of the line during the journey of the Emperor from Odessa to St. Petersburg; but the rigorous surveillance exercised over the whole line the Czar was to use prevented them from executing their project. The Police did not even suspect that the rails had been removed by such dangerous conspirators. This offence was attributed to the peasants of the neighborhood, who, when in want of iron, have recourse to robbery in order to obtain it. The most rigorous surveillance is powerless to repress this kind of theft, and this deplorable cupidity of the ignorant peasants exposes the lives of the travelers who take the line from Balta to Odessa to grave danger. The conspirators arrested belong without exception to the Russian nationality. A large number of books, pamphlets and revolutionary proclamations emanating from Russian printing offices abroad, were found in their possession. The Russians are much astonished that no Pole was affiliated to the conspiracy, although the Polish nationality is represented by a large number of young men at the University of Odessa. The Police have also discovered a conspiracy at St. Petersburg. Several young men are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclamations. It appears, however, that this second conspiracy is a mere childish affair, and the young people mixed up in it will be tried in public. Lists of proscriptions, upon which figures, among others, M. KATKOFF, the famous editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, have also been discovered. The Government of the Czar is anxious to ascertain whether these plots were fomented by the Russian exiles in Switzerland. The conspiracy, ramifications of which were discovered at Moscow and St. Petersburg, has nothing in common with the Odessa plot.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Season at the Olympic.

As we anticipated, Mr. G. L. FOX's performances in "Paul Pry" and in "Robert Macaire" have attracted immense audiences to the Olympic Theatre. We now learn that in a few nights that excellent comedian will act *Aminidab Sleek*, in "The Serious Family," and dapper *Captain Shortcut* in "The Spitfire." After these pieces shall have had their run, Mr. FOX will represent *Hamlet* in a fresh tragedy by an American author. The new pantomime will be produced subsequently.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Out of considerations that seem to us altogether judicious, the ball which had been contemplated for Jan. 25, in aid of the American Dramatic Fund, is postponed....Miss KATE FIELD is to lecture at Irving Hall, on Saturday, the 22d, her subject being "Among the Adirondacks." The entertainment is offered under the auspices of "Post Phil Kearney," No. 8, and the proceeds are to be given to the Fund for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors....Miss CLARA F. NORRIS, who read with success at the Union League Theatre, on Wednesday, repeats her performance at the same house to-night....The Amateur Concert to have been given by Mme. ADELE VARONA and other ladies, in aid of suffering Cuban families, occurs (after postponement) Saturday....The Arion Society sing "Der Freischutz" at the Academy of Music to-night.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Execution of Troppmann; More Rochefort Demonstrations; The Trial of Prince Bonaparte; Trouble in the Ecumenical Council; Serious Disturbances in Spain; The London Times on the Payment of our National Debt; Political Condition of the Papal Kingdom; Art Matters in Rome; The Fall of Port-au-Prince Confirmed; Death of a Distinguished French Politician; The London Press on the Red River Rebellion.

General Topics.

The Salt Lake Branch of the Pacific Railroad—Brigham Young's Speech; Destructive Fire at Chatham, N.Y.; The California Mines in 1869; The Tariff and Postal Questions; The Franking Privilege; The Flood and Storm; The Visit of Prince Arthur; Recapture in Virginia.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress; The State Legislature; More Nominations By the Governor; Woman's Suffrage Meeting in Washington; The State Canal Convention at Rochester—The Resolutions; Meeting of the Connecticut State Temperance Society; Proceedings of State Legislatures; Affairs in South Carolina and Georgia.

Local Intelligence.

Our Laboring Classes—Statistics of Trade Societies, &c.; Thirty Years' History of the "Tombs;" Another Meeting of Cubans; The Bankers' Tax; Post Office Affairs; Our New Post Office; Real Estate Sales; Small Pox; Suburban Perils; The Stanton Fund; The Erie Strike; The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Reception of Mr. Peabody's Remains; Navy Yard Intelligence; Reduction of Ferry Fares.

Agricultural.

The High System of Farming vs. The Low; Wheat Growing; American Sumac; Effect of the Destruction of Forests; The Farmers' Club; A Valuable Car Load of Horses.

Editorial Comments.

The Commerce of the Lakes; Congress and the Gold Gamblers; Next Sunday; The Fifteenth Amendment; What Protection Does Pig Iron Require? The Decline of Rural New-England; Troppmann and his Crimes; Minor Topics.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

BURNETT—DIXON.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870, by Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, WILLIAM BURNETT to Miss KATIE DIXON, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. A. Dixon, all of this City. No cards.
☞ Montreal papers please copy.

HAINES—FINCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Howard Crosby, N. J. HAINES, Jr., to MARCIA A., daughter of the late Frederick Finck, all of this City.

PENROSE—PATTEE.—At Rossville, N. J., by Rev. Richard S. Steere, Jr., D.D., EDWARD H. PENROSE to HARRIET P. PATTEE, daughter of James Pattee, Esq., of New-York.

PERRINE—STEVENSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at St. Peter's Church, New-York, by Rev. Alfred Beach, D.D., WILLIAM W. PERRINE, of Milwaukee, Wis., to HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Miles Stevenson, of Chazy, Clinton County, N.Y.

TAYLOR—CHILTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, FRANCIS P. TAYLOR to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Hon. JOSEPH H. ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the village Methodist Church in White Plains, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 A.M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8½ o'clock A.M. train from New-York.

BENNETT.—At New-Utrecht, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, after a lingering illness, HANNAH COVERT, relict of the late Jacob Bennett, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P.M., from her late residence at New-Utrecht. Stages can leave Green-Wood for Bath at 12 o'clock.

BUCKLIN.—At Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, THOMAS L. BUCKLIN, aged 36, for many years a resident of this City.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. D. Owen, No. 196 Waterman-st., Providence, on Friday, 21st inst., at 11 A.M. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

DE WEES.—At Newbern, N.C., on Monday, Jan. 17, JENNIE M. R. DE WEES, wife of H. Munroe De Wees, Esq., New-York, and daughter of the late Judge D. Van Ness Radcliffe.
Remains taken to Albany.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Deacon SAMUEL FERRIS, aged 71 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 21st inst., at 11½ o'clock, from the First Congregational Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Cos Cob Bridge on arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 27th-st.
Church on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

JARMAN.—At Chatham, Morris County, N.J., on Thursday, Jan. 20, ANNIE T., daughter of Elford E. Jarman.
Funeral from the residence of John Gould, at above place, on Saturday, at 2½ P.M.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, EDWARD W. KENNEDY, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 210 West 19th-st., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P.M.

MANY.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY E., wife of Lewis Many.
The burial services will be at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, at 2 o'clock P.M. on Friday, 21st inst. Carriages will be at the station to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

PEARSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, WILLIE, infant son of William H. and Susan A. Pearson, aged 14 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P.M. The remains will be taken to Passaic, N.J., for interment.
☞ Providence, R.I., papers please copy.

RADFORD.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Hon. WM. RADFORD, aged 87 years.
His funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, on Friday, 21st inst., at 10 A.M. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N.J. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

TOWAR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARIE LOUISE ASHBURNE, wife of the late Jonas Seely Towar, in the 58th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 York-st., Jersey City.

TREDWELL.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY LOUISA THORP, wife of S. Lenox Tredwell.
Funeral on Saturday, 22d inst., at 2 P.M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A.M., and return at 5 P.M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

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WESTCHESTER TAXATION.

The Trustees of the Town of West Farms—Their Statement of the Situation—Memorial Sent to the Legislature.

There is, in the Tenth ward of the City of New-York, a difficulty relating to Westchester County as to the collection of taxes in that county, and the Courts have been invoked to determine the legality of the questions in dispute. So far as we are able to ascertain, the condition of affairs is simply this: The town of West Farms, in addition to its other taxes, has to provide for raising this year the sum of $87,100 for the opening and laying out of Morris-avenue, and the sum for the opening and laying out of Boston-avenue, both of which thoroughfares run through the town, one on the east and the other on the west of Central-avenue. Both were opened by order of the Legislature, in accordance with acts passed in 1868 and 1869. By the provisions of those acts the Board of Town Auditors, composed of the Supervisor, the Town Clerk and four Justices of the Peace, are required to take measures to raise the money for the improvements. Accordingly they met last year and made up the tax rolls, taking into consideration among other expenses, to be levied the amount of $87,100 and $20,000, which was added to. The average tax upon each property holder, including his proportion of the improvements, is $6 on each $1,000 worth of real estate. Excluding the proportionate tax for those, however, it would be $5.50 on every $1,000 worth of property. The objection to the tax raised by a party, of which Hon. John B. Haskin is the acknowledged leader, is that the average assessments, each year, seem to be collected this year, as the taxes are always nearly uncollect[illegible]. It is contended also by Mr. Haskin and his friends that the new expenses are not necessary, and that, at all events, before the assessments are laid therefor, the Town Auditors should have called a general meeting of the citizens, and that the amount to be raised in payment for the improvements. The Supervisors, on the other hand, claim that they are not vested with discretionary power in the premises at all; that they are simply inferior officers, bound to carry out the provisions of the enactments of the Legislature, their superior; that the special taxes in question depend absolutely their duty to be simply to make provision for levying the tax according to the sum declared by the Commissioners for the improvement to be necessary for liquidating the expenses of the work; that they have no power, under the law, to alter the tax rolls, when they have once been prepared; and, finally, that they cannot permit the collection of the tax to any future year. Mr. Haskin, on behalf of the dissentients, sued out an injunction before Hon. Judge Taffan, of the Supreme Court, who is reported to be his law partner, and who holds a seat in the town of West Farms, restraining the Supervisor of Tremont from collecting the sum levied for the improvements in question. Yesterday an argument in relation to dissolving this injunction was heard by Judge Taffan, a few days since, and a decision with regard to it will be made at an early day. The majority of the inhabitants of West Farms side with the town authorities, and [illegible] Mr. Haskin's course as having brought the issue before a Judge who is one of the parties interested, and with whom he holds such peculiarly confidential relations. In order to prevent the occurrence of any similar difficulty in future, the town authorities yesterday transmitted to the Assemblymen and the Senator from Westchester a memorial, of which the following is a copy:

WEST FARMS, Jan. 10, 1870.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Town Officers of the town of West Farms, respectfully request your joint action in bill pending for the laying out of new roads in said town of West Farms, the Assembly without first making a copy of said bill to the Supervisor of the town, that it may receive proper consideration. Respectfully,

FRED. GROTE, Supervisor.
FERDINAND WEBER, Town Clerk.
E. M. FURDY, Justice of the Peace.
W. G. LENT, Justice of the Peace.
D. R. SHIELS, Justice of the Peace.
PETER R. DURHAM, Justice of the Peace.

The One Cent Ferriage on Brooklyn Bridge—New Stock is Distributed.

MR. CYRUS P. SMITH adheres to the idea that the Union Ferry Company is a popular benevolent institution, and as he is Managing Director of the Company, a good deal of importance attaches to his expression of opinion on the subject. He gives the following figures for 1869:

Total receipts from five ferries	$664,000
Total expenses, including 10 per cent. dividend	575,000
Profits for the year	$89,000

Notwithstanding this exhibit, it is utterly impossible to obtain a single share, or any number of shares, of the Union Ferry stock. Every stockholder claims to be absolutely satisfied with the return they get for their investment. One such has ventilated the fact that without solicitation on his part, his stock was doubled—"watered," so that he received a double dividend upon his original stock instead of the usual 10 dividend as set forth in the resolution of the Company. This Ferry stockholder happened not only to have received two percentages, but to have been blessed, by good management, with a voluntary increase of their stock, the capital and interest having been paid by the people crossing the river, at from one cent to half a cent. Such Mr. Smith, Mr. Beach, Mr. Low, Mr. Gilmore would pay for the Company's property, which consists of seventeen boats, the ferry houses, the racks and slips; that any person can have them by paying for them, and run the ferries at one cent, but the Union Company cannot and will not; but to hold it is to be the purpose of their answer to Mayor HALL.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The proposed sale of leases of Trinity School lots at the Exchange yesterday by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., was not successful. Leases for three terms of twenty-one years each were offered at a fixed rental, bids being asked for a bonus on each lot. The rents specified as follows: One lot southwest corner of Seventy-ninth-street and First-avenue, $100; sixteen lots on Seventy-ninth-street, one each: northwest corner of Eightieth-street and First-avenue, $100; two lots on the avenue, adjoining this last, $125 each; twenty-three lots on Eightieth-street, $175 each; northeast corner of Eightieth-street and First-avenue, $200; four lots adjoining this last, $225. After every one had nearly an hour in endeavoring to obtain bids for these leases, Mr. BLEECKER abandoned the sale, having disposed of only five lots, viz.: the northwest corner of Eightieth-street and First-avenue, at a bonus of $25, and four lots on Seventy-ninth-street, at a bonus of $25 each.

A single Fifty-foot lot, above Eightieth-street, was sold by E. A. LAWRENCE, under the direction of the Supreme Court, and brought $18,000. It was stated that the same lot sold one year ago for $19,000.

Auction Sale Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence.

[illegible] 77 ft. s. of 80th st., 25x75 ..... $[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Lease.

[illegible]

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

[illegible]

STORES, &c., TO LET.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. income, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only 7 and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued when each section of the road is laid on the same is completed and equipped. Over 50 miles are now in operation, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large production, coupled with surprising rapidity, and the immense yield of grain, pork, wool and [illegible] in the United States, create a large business for the transportation of this road. Which affords the best security, since the traffic must increase in proportion to the growth of the country, which is the most rapidly progressive portion of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses a portion of the country of great richness, lying to the West, and forms one of the great Rail lines to connect communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being the shortest and most direct route from the East to the all-rail portion of the State of Minnesota, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic in rapidity as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF ANY AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The super of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, for if the road was already to extensions the earnings of the road are all ready to meet coupons, and yet has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A long experience has shown these bonds to be a safe and secure investment.

After a thorough investigation of the above subject, we recommend these bonds as a first-class investment, offering absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, in exchange for these. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

have for sale a limited amount of the highest class of Railroad Securities of the highest order, viz.:

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and Southern Railroad Company, Eight and Twenty-year.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Macon County, Missouri, Long and Nonpayable.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.

CITY, TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS.
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

All of a high order and first-class securities of the United Character. Interest and principal payable in the City of New-York, suitable for sale to a [illegible] Interest Receiving the right of advancing the price on any time without notice.

Government securities received in exchange to the [illegible] Circulars furnished, and orders of town and state sent by express free of charge.

I take pleasure in recommending Great Republic and Mineral Mining Company, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of [illegible] equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, on the form the contract with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons in [illegible] tered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The principal also payable in New-York or Europe, in Gold. Trustee, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is of the amount of $1,500 per mile, covers a Railroad in use for over [illegible] and is the only and fully mortgaged. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and direct Route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,000,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Total $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned, also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw RAILWAY COMPANY

EIGHT PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS,

SECURED BY

SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above Bonds, at 71½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. monthly, for Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of the Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said series of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, or the consent of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding amount can be obtained for the purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 23 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the state of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 8 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, being the lawful rate of the state of Illinois.

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

ROWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

[illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Friday, Jan. 14, at the office of the City, in the New-York Stock Exchange.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870.

RICHARD E. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE WALKER HARRIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 35 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of 13 Directors and [illegible] for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in Wilkes-b., Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

By order,
R. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

WANTED.—TO BORROW $[illegible] ON WEST-side real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. C. VILLOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn.

[illegible] FRIES, 146 [illegible] St Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

30 and 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

ON

SECURITIES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY Bank stock, in lots to suit purchasers. National Bank stock, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to HENRY HOBIG, No. 9 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. R. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE INDUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. R. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARRIS, Secretary.

[illegible]

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARRIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, 5 per cent. in money and 5 per cent. in common stock; on the common stock, 5 per cent. in money and 5 per cent. in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as related to circular sent to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th January, at 3 P. M., to 10th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES H. MCKINLAY,
Treasurer Agent.

JAN. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

CHARLES D. HARTHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. RAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE INDUS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. BAWKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $[illegible] Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible].

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared payable on demand.

JAMES THERANDS, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of December inst., at the close of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed to the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be open on the 3d day of February.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on demand, and the Government tax, payable on demand.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 1.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & RARITAN CANAL CO., No. 1 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst. at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE COUPONS FREE FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day in the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

[illegible] to make a rebate of 4 per cent. per annum on the amount of said coupons, when presented and paid on demand.

[illegible] H. BODDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 10th day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of January inst., after which date and until the 10th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS A. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUE DEPOT, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST BROADWAY, AVENUE E,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next.

[illegible]

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 60 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on and after Feb. 1, 1870, after which date the interest will cease.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 21st inst.

O. C. GERRER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE NUTMEG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from 20th to 31st inst.

JOSEPH W. RUGGLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, on the premiums of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued on the 25th inst.

Six per cent. interest, on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also, the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

SENECA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 52 Seneca.

CAPITAL ..... $[illegible]
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870 ..... [illegible]
ASSETS ..... [illegible]

Office No. 128 Seneca and No. 502 Broadway.

SAM'L E. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
GEO. H. ENGLES, Act'g Secretary.

Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 128 BROADWAY,

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE INDUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent. free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH SIXTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Feb. 17, 1870, to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FREEMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN.
OFFICE NO. 50 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 143 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 20 of February.

E. A. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WELSEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. GRAFF, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

O. S. CARLTON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. E. HODGSDON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chatham-sq.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited to the original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW IN TERMS FROM FEB. 1.
J. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. ROBERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—To the stockholders and depositors, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHGALE, President.
WALTER S. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1828, and having commenced above next door, but the 2d door, under the firm name of A. BININGER CHERRY & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using the firm name of A. BININGER CHERRY & SON, (SUCCESSOR.) I would respectfully inform the public that the firm name and said sign name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Grocery trade, under the firm name and style of ABRAHAM Z. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY W. BELCHER.
WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.

HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL B. PARK.
JAMES H. BELCHER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES O. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Broad-st.

WM. EDGAR BIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR Sale; capacity about of [illegible] each. To be seen at No. 450 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DEDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to be transmitted to or from Havana, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola or Mobile, $[illegible] (gold). For each word over ten words, 20c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, or east of the Mississippi, $[illegible] (gold). For each word over ten words, 20c. (gold.)

TO THE CARTMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A meeting of cartmen will be held in Williams-st., on the afternoon of the 20th inst. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the cartmen of the city and city cartmen of the City of New-York be called, to be held on the afternoon of the 20th, at the corner of Beekman and Morton-sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on Station 6 of the [illegible] purchase.

The undersigned respectfully requests the attendance of all the cartmen in the City, in accordance with the above resolution, on the day and place of the meeting, to express their highest interests.

By order,
J. COLES, Secretary.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 14 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BILLIARD CARDS FOR SALE.—A [illegible] set of French Billiard Tables, [illegible] state bed, gold rosewood, Henry Quinze, Louis XIV. style. A rich and [illegible] [illegible]. Inquire Box No. 54 New-York Times.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a heavy article, by the sack or barrel, [illegible] Mills, Genesee County, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Captain Green.......Jan. 26, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.......Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard.......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth.......Feb. 16, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price.......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Dowell.......March 2, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at [illegible] A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.......Jan. 22 | IOWA.......Feb. 12
INDIA.......Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA.......Feb. 19
CAMBRIA.......Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company's dock, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......Bocande.......SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie.......SATURDAY, Mar. 5
Price of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
[illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday Steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin.......$130 gold. Second Cabin.......$80 gold. [illegible]
By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin.......$80 gold. Steerage.......$30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. [illegible]
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at [illegible]
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $60; Steerage, $28, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco, First Class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds' baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities offered shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mess. Angulo's" at $2 gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.......$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.......$[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams, Jan. [illegible], at 3 P. M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
[illegible] every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, [illegible] Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, On SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
[illegible]
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. [illegible] West-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston—Ravenel & Co.; forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Feb. 3.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M. day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M. Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M. night express, sleeping cars attached.
[illegible]
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
[illegible]
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: [illegible]
G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1.50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of and pain in the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 130 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD—DR. OLIN, NO. 37 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evenings 5 to 7.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF Medical Common Sense, may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, ears and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 64 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. [illegible] Chatham-st. [illegible]

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Advice free. Dr. EVANS, No. 64 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

Reduced Prices.

Purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to call and examine the inducements we are offering previous to taking our semi-annual INVENTORY OF STOCK.

DRESS GOODS, 12½c. and upwards.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
SATINS OF EVERY SHADE.
LYONS VELVETS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, CLOTHS, and
MOURNING GOODS.
Together with a large assortment of
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS.
Also,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
DOMESTICS AND DELAINES.
On all of which, on account of our comparatively small expenses, A SAVING OF 25 PER CENT. will be demonstrated by comparison.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

MERINO UNDER WEAR For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 00, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE.—MRS. BINNS HAS A LARGE assortment of Mourning Bonnets, Hats, Veils, &c., also, Velvet Bonnets and High-Crown Hats, Tyrolean Hats and Mink Furs at half-price. Cut this out and call at No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1869.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1871; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government; the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as the judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
20,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, unsized, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing 53 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
[illegible]

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
[illegible]

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
[illegible]

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weight.)
[illegible]

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.
(To be of any required weights.)
[illegible]

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.
[illegible]

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.
[illegible]

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than 1,000 reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the Papers designated in Class 3, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers in all the classes will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

[illegible]

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for, and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 22d inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yards herein specified, and subject to the usual inspection there, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
[illegible] at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
[illegible] Portsmouth, N. H.
All the above wire rope to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of equal quality.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
[illegible] Yard, New-York.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
[illegible] delivered at the Navy Yard, New-York.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be deemed most judicious. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF FAMILY, who is a thorough musician, also capable of instructing French and the English branches, wishes a position in a private family or school to instruct children; would not object to housekeeping or making herself otherwise useful; references will be given. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME ROOM, [illegible] first floor, one or two gentlemen [illegible] in a private house, with or without board; location unsurpassed; reference [illegible] No. 120 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK [illegible] handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen [illegible] in a good locality, convenient to [illegible] place of cars; terms reasonable [illegible] Address C. E., [illegible]

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND [illegible] comforts may be had in a private [illegible]

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE ADULTS [illegible] Central Park; price must be reasonable. Address M., Box No. 125 Times Office.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references first-class. Apply at No. 120 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. 14 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 29th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let; all modern improvements; convenient to Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS with bath on second floor, with private table, or first-class board. Apply at No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

A LARGE ROOM ON FOURTH FLOOR and hall room on third floor, with closets, to rent with board, at No. 23 West 15th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM to let in a private family; breakfast served in room. Call at No. 44 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in a gentleman's family to do the work between them, either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are thoroughly experienced, and in neatness of appearance and reliability are model servants; refer to their last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH two years' City reference from her last employer, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups and jellies; wages, $18. Call at No. 208 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; will assist with the chamberwork if required; has four years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general seamstress, a few engagements by the day or week; understands operating on different machines; can furnish good references. Call for two days at No. [illegible], third floor, near [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; is an excellent baker and cook. [illegible] City references. Call at No. 20 West [illegible], near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; best of City reference. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French, and American cooking, pastry and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds. Call for two days at No. 119 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting by machine or hand; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 18th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, [illegible] to take care of [illegible] children [illegible] chamberwork; [illegible] City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation [illegible] or two growing children and chamberwork [illegible] City reference. Call [illegible] between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and fancy desserts; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. [illegible] West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found competent, economical and reliable; references given. City or country. Call at No. 321 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 35 [illegible], [illegible] basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 18? 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Boston girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call for two days at No. 335 West [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 283 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, tidy German girls; one as chambermaid, the other as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse or [illegible]. Apply at No. 189 6th-av., above [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 33th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL 16 years of age, a situation to take care of a child or do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 200 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook with three years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at her last employer's, No. 41 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, work in families by the day. Call at No. 226 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 6 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, wishes a position in City or country as housekeeper to a gentleman with children, or to take full charge of a house for an invalid lady; 2 a week. Call or address all week, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 1,164 Broadway, near 27th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 328 4TH-AV. (NEW No. 283)—For country or city, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very efficient and steady Scotchman, of Protestant persuasion; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done; a careful man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN with a small family, of Sussex County, N. J., a situation as manager or overseer of a farm, with a dairy, if desired; best of recommendations given. Address G. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; can milk and work in a garden; he perfectly understands his business; good references. Address O., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can give good reference; has no objection to going in the country. Call for one week at No. 446 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE FAMILIAR with the book and paper business preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating qualifications, age, salary expected, references, &c., Box No. 1,077 Post Office.

CLERGYMEN AND SCHOOL TEACHERS having leisure time may learn of an honorable and profitable occupation by addressing GOOD WORKS, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY in the City, a Protestant Scotch, Welsh or English nurse. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. [illegible] 2d-av.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF [illegible] a black and tan TERRIER [illegible] and a liberal reward will be paid if delivered to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA. GERMAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, Jan. 21. SATURDAY, Jan. 22. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 24.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera in 3 acts by C. M. von Weber.
Performed by the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, kindly assisted by the NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY.
Supported by the following powerful cast of soloists:
Mme. Rotter [illegible]
Mme. Rotter Dolle [illegible]
Mr. Wm. Candidus [illegible]
Mr. Fred. Remmertz [illegible]
Mr. C. Delafield [illegible] Members of the Arion.
Mr. E. Herder [illegible]
Mr. Geo. Ey [illegible]
Mr. H. Schmitz [illegible]
Mr. E. Apfelbaum [illegible]
New and elegant dresses by J. [illegible]
New and superb scenery painted by L. Schaffer, and Wm. Meister.
Brilliant effects produced in the Wolf's Glen scene.
Grand chorus of 160 voices.
Orchestra of 60 performers.
Extra orchestra on the stage.
CONDUCTOR.......CARL BERGMANN.
Admission.......One Dollar
Reserved Seats.......One Dollar Extra
Boxes for four persons.......Ten Dollars
Family Circle.......Fifty Cents
Tickets for the New-York performances sold at the music stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and also by Hauck Bros., No. 661 Broadway.
Tickets for the Brooklyn performance by Chas. A. Cook, No. 80 Wall-st., and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK.
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The sale of season tickets commences
THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the
FOURTH ANNUAL
BAL D'OPERA ITALIEN,
which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 24.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. TO-MORROW.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 22,
BENEFIT OF MR. P. JUIGNET.
COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, DRAMA.
HENRI ROCHEFORT, LABICHE, COPPEE.
Novel and interesting programme:
LA GREVE DES FORGERONS, (The Blacksmith's Strike.) The great dramatic scene by F. Coppee. LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME (A Victim of Circumstance) and UN HOMME DU SUD (A Man of the South.) By HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of La Marseillaise. Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadw'y.

CARNAVAL—1870.
THE GRAND BALL.
PARE AND TRAVESTIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS de L'HARMONIE
26. JANUARY. 26.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREAT CARNIVALISTIC NOVELTIES.
NEW AND ORIGINAL QUADRILLE.
KO-KO-RI-KO.
Arranged by
MAESTRO BRIDIDI.
Danced by the pupils of the renowned
PROFESSOR MARKOWSKI.
Great Parisian Extravaganza,
CRESCOPANTOPIVAN.
&c., &c., &c.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 MUSICIANS.
UNDER THEODORE THOMAS' DIRECTION.
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
MISS CLARA T. NORRIS,
ASSISTED BY
MR. J. E. FROBISHER.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
READINGS COMMENCE AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST REHEARSAL (FOR THIRD CONCERT)
FRIDAY, Jan. 21, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
CONDUCTOR, HERR CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

EXHIBITION AT THE SOMERVILLE Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., of famous paintings for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba.
Burning Ships of Cortes, by Sans, Spanish artist, and Landing of the Pilgrims, by Whipple. Also rare water colors and etchings from original plates by famous artists.
Admission 25 cents. Open every day and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S SOUTH [illegible] "War with England"—Lecture; Prof. [illegible] course of [illegible] next SUNDAY. St. Paul's Cornithian Hall, [illegible] APPOINTMENTS—Oneida, Jan. 27; Watertown, 28th; Oswego, 29th; Olean, 31st; Newburg, [illegible]; Wilkesbarre, 2d; New-York, Old Peoples' Hall, 3d; Owego, 4th; Penn Yan, 5th; Geneva, 6th; Wilkesbarre, 7th; Jamestown, 8th; Buffalo, Grand Fenian Demonstration, 10th. All Engagements through GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 122 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square, where instalments or rentals may be made to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Altken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 162 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ST. MARK'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 2. Terms, $250, and no extra charges. A few vacancies. For admission or information address the Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.)—The forty-seventh half-yearly term begins as above. Address the Rector.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed,) and the rudiments of Latin, would be imparted either in a family or institution, by a lady lately experienced, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials as to ability, &c. Emolument not a consideration; but a comfortable and agreeable home is absolutely a sine qua non. Parties desiring the offices of a truly reliable and skillful instructress will confer a favor by addressing immediately,
L. H. DILWORTH, Brooklyn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 2. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 2. Pupils entering any time previous will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORTHPORT, L. I.—A few children from the City admitted. For terms address D. B. BEALE, Northport, L. I.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. [illegible] Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE one-half interest to a retiring partner, or if desirable, the whole of an established business. The business is the manufacturing of picture frames and the mounting of showcards and finishing by a special process, in a superior manner, which enables the manufacturer to produce work at twenty to thirty per cent. below competition. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $300,000 in goods in general use by grocers which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital [illegible] CASH SALES, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] TWO [illegible] GEORGIA. Box No. 187 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND.
In addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
OURS. OURS.
WEDNESDAY,
OURS.
Due notice will be given of the revivals of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to the numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that
A MATINEE OF "OURS"
will be given
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 22,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK
OF
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
(in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS.......MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS.......MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BYRNE & STAKE.......Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.
Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESS, which she performed 200 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, POWERFUL CHORUS AND GREAT CAST.
COMEDIE FRANCAISE, ONCE A WEEK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Seats for the first six nights for sale at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Reilman's, No. 112 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, corner 30th-st.
Open every day and evening.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." A New Burlesque at 8 every day.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.
To be seen all day. STONE GIANT. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. To be seen all day.
At 8 every evening.
IXION. IXION. IXION. LISA WEBER and BLONDES. IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS
of the exquisite fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for
ONE WEEK LONGER,
in conjunction with a great variety of
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL,
INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS
IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
BRILLIANT POPULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN, Signor RANDOLFI, Mr. J. LEVY, the Distinguished Cornet Player, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Mr. A. L. NOBLE.
Owing to the great popularity of these Concerts doors will be opened at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Concert at 3.

MISS KATE FIELD.
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING.
AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURES—MAGNIFICENT EXPERIMENTS.
SPECTRAL ANALYSIS,
AT
Y. M. C. A.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
FRIDAY, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.
The sixth Scientific Lecture before the American Institute THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, by Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, Mass., on "The Constitution of the Sun," with illustrations. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS—Two illustrated Lectures by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, in the Perry-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS (Friday) EVENING. The Lectures will appear in the costumes worn in those lands, and the lectures will be illustrated by the use of large Maps and Diagrams, Ancient Coins, &c. &c. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING.
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 54 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. DRAKE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said John N. Drake in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY L. DE VERTA, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said Anthony L. De Verta, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1870.
ja7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LYNCH and MATTHIAS LYNCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Lynch and Matthias Lynch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of January, A. D. 1870.
ja21-law3wF* E. VAN REIL, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SMITH HARRISON, CHARLES HARRISON and JOSEPH GRINNELL, plaintiffs, against ROBERT JAMES JACKSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand and ninety-seven dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon, from the 25 day of April, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1869.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
d17-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
THIRD HAMLET MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, AT NOON.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.......Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
The accomplished Vocalist,
MISS NELLY FERRIS.
MISS NELLY FERRIS.
Jerrold's Battling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance,
THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced
IN A FEW DAYS,
on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
OLIVE LOGAN'S
LAUGHABLE
LOCAL COMEDY,
SURF,
OR,
SUMMER SCENES
AT
LONG BRANCH.
SURF MATINEE,
SURF MATINEE,
TO-MORROW AT 2 O'CLOCK.
New Features introduced every evening; the Great Surf Bathing Scene nightly encored. The Children's Quadrille flatten the little ones. Secure your seats.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX in two great characters. Every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinee. The performance will commence with
PAUL PRY.......Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY.......Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY.......Mr. GEO. L. FOX
PAUL PRY.......Mr. GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the Olympic's entire company.
TO CONCLUDE WITH
the celebrated melodrama (in one act) entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.......as.......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.......as.......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.......as.......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.......as.......JACQUES STROP.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
NOW PERFECTED AND READY.
THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS,
OR, GOLD AT 138. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
[illegible] THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Have you not seen the new Pantomime? [illegible] at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Prince's greatest Burlesque. Take your partners to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

TAMMANY, N. Y. A. CO.
BAD DICKEY, ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
Full Brass Band and Orchestra. French and Julien, Arizona, 25 Star performers, New Acts, Songs and Dances. Admission 50 cents. Matinee to-morrow. In active preparation, THE SEVEN. Copyright secured.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870.
At 10½ o'clock each day and continuing until all is sold.
In this very valuable collection will be found the most elegant DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner, jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and costly assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish, LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and fine gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.
TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.
The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS' AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF THE GLENHAM HOTEL, NOS. 151, 153 AND 155 5TH-AV.
The above is entirely new, and was furnished by Messrs. B. L. Solomon & Sons, Messrs. Braunsdorf & Metz and others.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on TUESDAY next, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing each day until the whole is disposed of, viz.: elegant Wilton and Brussels carpetings, elegant parlor furniture en suite, superb mirrors, curtains, damask and lace; rich lambrequins, elegant black walnut chamber furniture, in great variety; the finest hair mattresses, spring beds, feather bolsters and pillows; a large assortment of entirely new bed and table linen, elegant bronze chandeliers and brackets; a large quantity of fine China and glassware, and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel. The furniture can be examined one day previous to the sale.

AARON JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on SATURDAY, 22d, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., a large assortment of elegant household furniture, three fine rosewood pianos, mantel and pier mirrors, carpets, &c. Also, roulet, faro and rouge et noir tables, counters, &c. By order of the mortgagees.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sale Room and Art Galleries.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising an exceedingly fine collection of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in fine bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, sale of a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., just received from England. See catalogues.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 21, 1870, at 10½ o'clock at Salesroom No. 5 Cortlandt-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., removed for convenience of sale.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 North River,
For account of whom it may concern,
About 200 boxes Oranges and Lemons, saved from steamer Crescent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 34th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to produce their title deeds, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in any of said lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1870.
THOMAS MURPHY,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Commissioners.
JAS. S. HENNESSEY,

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $100.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 252 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—600 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SOUTH-AMERICA.

The steamship *South America*, from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 26, and St. Thomas Jan. 16, arrived at this port last night. By the courtesy of the Purser, our South American letter, printed below, was promptly at hand.

Peace at Last—Retirement of the Allied Forces from Paraguay—Return of Count D'Eu and Paranhos—Lopez in Treaty With Indians—Skirmishes at Cuesa, Sejutas and Tyantitas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

There seems to be, at least, an appearance of peace, so far as the power of Lopez is concerned. The Argentine troops are daily expected in Buenos Ayres, where preparations are being made to receive them with rockets, music, balls and similar splendor. The Oriental Republic's forces are also on their way back, though out of the 5,000 which left at various times for Paraguay, only probably not over as many hundred will return, and the Brazilian troops will shortly leave, at least the greater number; a few ironclads being left in the river, and a small force in Assuncion will probably constitute all the forces left. General Osorio has already left headquarters; the Count D'Eu, and Minister Paranhos, are under marching orders, though the two latter are expected to stay a short time in this city before leaving for Rio Janeiro.

According to the report of a deserter from Lopez it appeared that he, Lopez, made a treaty with the Chaguay Indians, before leaving San Estanislao for Cuayguay, by which they agreed to furnish him with 12,000 men and provisions. This report seems false, and though Lopez may obtain certain aid from some of the savage tribes, and by this means be enabled to carry on a guerilla warfare for months, still there does not appear to be the ghost of a chance of his being ever able to regain what he has lost, since last accounts state he has been driven almost, if not entirely off Paraguayan soil, accompanied by his faithful Generals Caballero and Resquin and who by about 1,000 men, to the other side of the River Manbecarr. The active movements of the past fortnight are few, yet they demonstrate how completely Lopez has been annihilated. On the 19th ult. Colonel Mello attacked and defeated a force of about 200 men under Major Franco at the Arroyo Guasu (Guazu?) capturing about fifty horses, and rescuing several families. This, taken in conjunction with an official dispatch of the Count D'Eu, dated the 20th ult., giving accounts of further movements, appears to indicate that Lopez cannot have any large number of troops. From this dispatch it appears that after the enemy's defeat at Zejui Guazu, the Eleventh Battalion followed his forces to the River Sejunie, over which there was a bridge; crossing this, the enemy partly destroyed it and proceeded to intrench themselves on the opposite side, though closely pursued by Colonel Fidelis, who drove the Paraguayans further back to Ignatinje. Two miles further on, at Stamara, machines for manufacturing gunpowder were discovered and destroyed. In this expedition several hundred families were rescued, and Colonel Fidelis reported sounds of artillery to have been heard, they leading to the supposition that General Caballero's force had also attacked the enemy further north, with what result is not yet known; but as Caballero advancing, or at least ought to be, by way of Concepcion, this may be true. Deserters state Lopez to be living as a common soldier, enduring his due share of hardship and misery with the rest; all his troops are half starved, their rations being one ox to 200 men. The few men he has, as also Lopez himself, are said to be suffering greatly from the innumerable insects which abound in the Sierras.

A rather unfortunate "row" has taken place between the Provisional Government at Asuncion, and the Italian Consul. The facts are these: The Consul being accused of appropriating certain moneys, jewels, &c., placed under his charge by Italian subjects while Lopez was in power at Asuncion, thought his wisest course would be to leave. With this intent he took refuge on board the Italian gunboat *Ardita*, and while there endeavored to ship some half a dozen boxes on a river steamer carrying the Italian flag. The Port Captain seized several while in the act of shipment; but while attempting the seizure of two more his boat was attacked by an armed crew from the *Ardita* and driven off. An order was then issued prohibiting the sailing of the *Tenasse*, but it sailed nevertheless—the protest sent by the Provisional Government to the *Ardita's* commander, being returned unopened. An "indignation meeting" was held by the "Triumvirate" at once, and thus the matter stands. Commercial news is unchanged, prices tending upwards; wool and produce sustaining themselves at same prices. Lumber is just now not wanted, the supply being enough to cram all the yards in the city, and several more vessels are expected.

PICKUNE.

THE TORNADO IN KENTUCKY.

Vivid Description of the Terrible Scenes at Cave City—Houses Blown Away like Wisps of Straw—Eleven Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAVE CITY, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

Full particulars of the doings of the tornado which cut off and demolished nearly one-third of this little town, yesterday morning, will never be known. The storm had a beginning and an end, and the end was not more than two minutes later than the beginning; but a description of the scene during those two minutes of the sad havoc which was the result of the storm, can have no beginning, and can never be made complete.

Professor A. T. Williams, one of the sufferers, says he awoke about 5 o'clock by the heavy fall of hail which beat against and demolished the windows of his house. The hail shower continued but a moment, and immediately upon the cessation of the hail storm there was a long, continuous sheet of flame making a most powerful light, which continued but another moment. He then heard the approaching wind storm and anticipated the danger, but thought his house, which was strongly built, would withstand the storm, but he prepared himself for the worst results. His wife, having become alarmed, made an effort to get out of the house, but Professor Williams caught her and threw her upon the bed and prevented her from going out. The house stood the first attack bravely, but it was afterwards picked up by the storm, lifted from its foundations and turned completely round in the air two or three times before being partially unroofed and demolished. There were unmistakable evidences of this fact, besides the impressions of Professor Williams and other inmates of the house. Several persons were sleeping in the house at the time. Those who were sleeping in the back part of the house were found in front of where the house stood. Professor Williams had deposited his clothing on a chair in his bedroom on retiring. His pants were found hanging upon a stake half a mile west of the site of the house; his coat was found three-fourths of a mile in an eastward direction, and the vest was found nearly two miles west of the house.

Mr. Williams and wife were separated and covered with *debris*, he insensible, and both of them hurt, but not badly. He regained consciousness soon, and began to collect the scattered fragments of his family, and found that none were in immediate danger. The most terrible rain storm immediately followed the wind and lightning. No words can portray an idea of the scene. Those who had witnessed the most terrifying battle scenes say they never saw or heard, or felt, or conceived of anything so perfectly hideous and terrifying as the howling of the winds, the vivid flashes of lightning, the crashing of houses, the drenching rain, the heartrending shrieks and piteous wailings of the terrified and the wounded, the whole of which occurred in two minutes, or probably less time. The wind shrieked, screamed, howled and roared. By the occasional flashes of lightning, it could be seen that the air was filled with flying trees, timber, houses, fragments of houses, stables, and buildings of all kinds, furniture, stoves and cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, animals, fowls and every conceivable thing, animate and inanimate, that came within the range of the storm. If the wind had a focus it was that of a heavy, angry cloud, which swept the earth and tore everything it touched from its fixed place. The storm was quick and terrific, but the noise of the breaking houses was music compared with the bellowing winds that preceded it. The destruction was complete. About fifty houses were demolished, and there is not so be found a portion of a building, a piece of furniture, an article of jewelry, and article of clothing or bedding, a board or a piece of wood of any kind that is worth the sum of fifty cents. The remains of the houses may serve for firewood, the broken pieces of furniture for kindling, the clothing and bedding for old rags; but there is nothing left within a mile and a half of a half mile in width, and extending at least twelve or fifteen miles in length, except in two or three singular instances, that it is worth a farthing to cover with rags, in the way it was originally scattered. Professor Williams had a large library, worth thousands of dollars, of which not a single book had been found that can ever be used again. A single cup and a solitary plate is all that has been found of the work of chinaware belonging to him. The only insurance heard of is on the house of Professor Williams, and this was by a worthless Company.

The total loss can never be estimated. It is enough to know that several hundred persons are homeless, without clothing or food, except such as they have received from kind-hearted citizens. Most of the destitute are poor, and unable to purchase clothing or furniture, or even food, even if they could find houses to live in. Efforts will be taken to their narrow homes to-day. It is indeed wonderful that this number is so small. How any creature could exist in that stream and survive is a mystery beyond the comprehension of even those who were in the thickest of it. Many of the survivors were terribly lacerated and bruised by the flying splinters and timbers, and some of the dead were shockingly crushed and mangled.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded, as far as ascertained: George W. Bagwell, wife and child; Miss Margaret Scarewise of J. W. Sherrill; Andrew J. Davidson, John S. McCown and child; Mrs. Dr. Jack Y. Wilson, a child of Mr. Fitz at Prewell's Knob, and two persons named Vaughan. These are all of the dead. Mr. Fitz reported dead, yesterday, is not in a hopeless condition this morning. Another child of his will probably die.

Dangerously Wounded—J. W. Sherrill, son of Colonel Robert Sherrill, of Hart County; Joseph H. Brown, skull terribly crushed; Joseph H. Foster, injured on the head, insensible; Miss Mattie Drane, Miss P. Neville, D. McKinnie and wife, Dr. J. Y. Wilson, J. Edwards and W. Parrish.

Severely Wounded—Miss Susan Hana is wounded severely, but will likely recover. Mrs. G. W. Neville and daughter, badly injured. Mrs. Neville's injuries are internal, and of a serious character. The little girl's frontal bone is cloven, and the brain is exuding. She is rational, and may recover.

Several persons were slightly wounded, and the wounds of some, which now seem to be slight, may prove serious.

THE LOSS OF THE METEOR.

She is Cast Ashore—Rescued in a Tent by the Shipwrecked Party and Their Guests.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Tuesday publishes the following extracts from a private letter from the United States Consul at Tunis, Africa, dated Dec. 17, 1869, and giving an account of the disaster to the yacht *Meteor*, although no mention is made of her being blown up:

I have written to you about the yacht *Meteor*, owned and commanded by Mr. Geo. T. Lorillard, of New-York. She came here from Algiers the 24th of November, and sailed the 2d inst. for Malta, where she arrived in fourteen hours, a distance of 300 miles. She sailed from Malta on the 10th inst., and on the 13th was cast ashore on Cape Zee, about fifty miles from here by water, and eighty by land. Lorillard sent me a messenger, overland, who was forty hours on the road, and I wonder that he got here at all, considering the country he had to pass. I got Lorillard up soon after the wreck, that all hands were saved; but that there was chance of saving the *Meteor*, and asking assistance. I immediately telegraphed to the *Galetta* to charter a small English steamer, then in port, and at P. M. I was under weigh in her for the scene of the disaster. My wife and another lady accompanied me.

We had a pleasant sail down the bay and round Cape Bon. The sea was smooth, luckily—for at this season we have generally boisterous weather—and, as a bright moon was shining, we had a good view of the bold headland of Cape Bon, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1,000 feet. After rounding the Cape, passing almost within a stone's throw of it, we saw a wide reach of sandy beach, with low land in the background. After firing several guns, some rockets, and burning some blue lights, we were responded to from the shore by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying close near the wreck. It was now 8 P. M. I put into a barge with Captain Ryder, of the *Leopold*, the steamer I had chartered, to see if landing through the surf without the Medusa was practicable. We got on shore without difficulty, and found Mr. Lorillard and his friend Parran Bonneson, of New-York, with all the officers and crew. They were, as you may imagine, delighted to see us. I sent Ryder back for the ladies and some other persons I had brought with me.

The *Meteor*, I was surprised to find, was lying on the beach, apparently quite uninjured. Soon after she struck the sands she commenced, and heard of her going to pieces, as Lorillard feared she would, she passed through the hammering of the waves unscathed. Her masts were standing, but all her sails, spars, and work above deck had been cut away. They had erected a tent with the sails, and looked extremely comfortable in every respect, particularly about 10 o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any gentleman's dining room.

They had got all their stores on shore, together with the sailor chest, dog and mate about to land on Friday, but the mate, by the accident, was lit up with sandwiches, and the table covered with snow-white damask, a service of solid silver and beautiful cut glass. We sat down to all the delicacies of the season, Jewett drank down with Moselle, Rhine wine, Burgundy, Bordeaux, and champagne, after which the finest of cigars; all this on a wild sand beach on the coast of Africa, with savage-looking Bedouins peering around. I do not think that there ever was a wreck made under circumstances so singularly contrasting; certainly not in Africa.

Lorillard maintained strict discipline, had sentinels posted and prevented straggling. The Arabs, he said, had behaved well and had offered no molestation. I spoke to their chief and ordered him to keep his people off, and keep his men in order, under pain of confiscation if I heard any complaint. He promised faithfully to do all in his power to maintain order. Lorillard made arrangements with Ryder to get the necessary materials, implements and men, to get the schooner off, and at 2:30 A. M. we were again on board and on our way back to the *Galetta*, where we landed at 5 A. M., and at 7:30 were home. If the weather continues as it has been for the last six or seven days, they may succeed in getting the *Meteor* off. But it may at any moment change, and if the wind comes round to the eastward, I fear that it will be all up with her. The present weather is exceptionally fine, and I feel more, much more, hopeful of a signal breaking up. The *Meteor* was lost, I think, through gross carelessness, for she went ashore in the weather, though misty, with a light wind from the southeast, and consequently fair.

Lorillard had changed his sailing master at Corvos, where he discharged the American and took an Englishman who was quite inexperienced with the navigation of the Mediterranean. Cape Bon is very dangerous, and is called by the Arabs, Cape Treacherous. Every Winter there are numerous wrecks on it.

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THE LOSS OF THE METEOR.

She is Cast Ashore—Rescued in a Tent by the Shipwrecked Party and Their Guests.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Tuesday publishes the following extracts from a private letter from the United States Consul at Tunis, Africa, dated Dec. 17, 1869, and giving an account of the disaster to the yacht *Meteor*, although no mention is made of her being blown up:

I have written to you about the yacht *Meteor*, owned and commanded by Mr. Geo. T. Lorillard, of New-York. She came here from Algiers the 24th of November, and sailed the 2d inst. for Malta, where she arrived in fourteen hours, a distance of 300 miles. She sailed from Malta on the 10th inst., and on the 13th was cast ashore on Cape Zee, about fifty miles from here by water, and eighty by land. Lorillard sent me a messenger, overland, who was forty hours on the road, and I wonder that he got here at all, considering the country he had to pass. I got Lorillard up soon after the wreck, that all hands were saved; but that there was chance of saving the *Meteor*, and asking assistance. I immediately telegraphed to the *Galetta* to charter a small English steamer, then in port, and at P. M. I was under weigh in her for the scene of the disaster. My wife and another lady accompanied me.

We had a pleasant sail down the bay and round Cape Bon. The sea was smooth, luckily—for at this season we have generally boisterous weather—and, as a bright moon was shining, we had a good view of the bold headland of Cape Bon, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1,000 feet. After rounding the Cape, passing almost within a stone's throw of it, we saw a wide reach of sandy beach, with low land in the background. After firing several guns, some rockets, and burning some blue lights, we were responded to from the shore by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying close near the wreck. It was now 8 P. M. I put into a barge with Captain Ryder, of the *Leopold*, the steamer I had chartered, to see if landing through the surf without the Medusa was practicable. We got on shore without difficulty, and found Mr. Lorillard and his friend Parran Bonneson, of New-York, with all the officers and crew. They were, as you may imagine, delighted to see us. I sent Ryder back for the ladies and some other persons I had brought with me.

The *Meteor*, I was surprised to find, was lying on the beach, apparently quite uninjured. Soon after she struck the sands she commenced, and heard of her going to pieces, as Lorillard feared she would, she passed through the hammering of the waves unscathed. Her masts were standing, but all her sails, spars, and work above deck had been cut away. They had erected a tent with the sails, and looked extremely comfortable in every respect, particularly about 10 o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any gentleman's dining room.

They had got all their stores on shore, together with the sailor chest, dog and mate about to land on Friday, but the mate, by the accident, was lit up with sandwiches, and the table covered with snow-white damask, a service of solid silver and beautiful cut glass. We sat down to all the delicacies of the season, Jewett drank down with Moselle, Rhine wine, Burgundy, Bordeaux, and champagne, after which the finest of cigars; all this on a wild sand beach on the coast of Africa, with savage-looking Bedouins peering around. I do not think that there ever was a wreck made under circumstances so singularly contrasting; certainly not in Africa.

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LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Strike of Shoemakers in Williamsburg.

The employes of Mr. Steinmetzler, who is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at No. 116 Bush-street, Williamsburg, determined on a strike yesterday morning, in compliance with an order of Lodge No. 189 of the Knights of St. Crispin, of which they were members, but, their demands being at once complied with, resumed work before the day was over. Their grievance appears to have been that their employers took work from contractors for the public institutions for making shoes, and handed it over to them to do at a reduction of two cents a pair on the price which he was himself to receive. When the strike was announced Mr. Steinmetzler sent the work back to the contractors and found other employment for his men.

Plasterers' Strike.

The strike ordered by the Operative Plasterers' Association of Brooklyn, to take place yesterday, went into effect at the time ordered, and resulted in the immediate "caving in" of the bosses. The Scotsmen of Williamsburg, Hunter's Point and Greenpoint, who have been on the strike, still hold out against the reduction, fully determined not to recede from their previous demand of $5 per diem.

The Northwestern Dispensary—Election of Officers.

The managers of the Northwestern Dispensary met last evening at their new building, corner of West Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, a description of which was published in yesterday morning's Tribune, to organize the Board and elect its officers. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Board: Amos Maynard Lyon, President; Martin E. Greene, First Vice-President; Simeon C. Ingraham, Jr., Second Vice-President; Samuel Treasurer; Robert H. Brown, Secretary. After the election, a paper was read by one of the Board welcoming the visitors and patrons of the institution, and showing that the new building and property cost $80,000, of which $60,000 incumbrance, and that Mr. Hickox, the architect, yet remained to be cleared off, and that the hall above had been rented at $6,000 a year, on a lease of three years, for the use of the Broadway Tabernacle, as a Mission Sunday School. When the formal opening was concluded, the visitors partook of an elegant collation provided by the Board.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Swatara*, which was to have left in a short time for China, is ordered, after she shall have brought drafts of men from Aspinwall, to make another trip to Savannah, and from there to carry a large draft of seamen to San Domingo. The *Saratoga* is to accompany the *Swatara* as a consort.

Major John Porter Hoffman has been ordered to the command of the marines on board the *Guard*, of the Isthmus of Darien squadron. He is succeeded by Lieutenants Murrell, Goodwill and Allen.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the shoe shop of Henry Ferber, No. 197½ Laurens-street. The building, a one-story frame, was almost totally destroyed, and the flames spread to similar structures adjoining—one occupied by the grocery of Seni Rotz, and the other by the policy shop of William Pasnow. The flames also reached the rear of the boarding house of Mrs. Seaman, No. 198 Bleecker-street, doing a damage there of $500, fully covered by insurance. The three Laurens-street buildings, owned by Thomas Gilmore, were damaged to the extent of $2,000, and are fully insured. The loss of Ferber is estimated at $700, insured for $600 in the Astor; Seni Rotz's loss is put at $600, and she is insured for $600 in the Continental; Pasnow's loss was trivial, and he had no insurance.

A patent railway car has been making trips up and down Second-avenue during the few days. The principle on which it acts is that of a reversed railway—the track being affixed to the body of the car instead of being permanently laid down in the street. Instead of wheels, it has feet, which move on an endless chain, as it is drawn over the slippery sands upon which remain stationary when not drawn. The car moves until they are in their place on top, and draws over the elliptical drum, and others are put down in their place. All the machinery of the car is beneath the seats on either side. The principle by which the car is moved, it is claimed, is equally applicable to steam cultivators and to dredges for rivers and harbors.

The memorial with regard to removing the nuisance of the Sound Steamers to some point on the East River above Corlear's Hook, has been signed by thousands of citizens, and will be presented to the Common Council to-morrow. Mess. W. M. Tweed will introduce it into Assembly.

Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., delivered his lecture on literature entitled "Nasmyth" before a good audience, at Steinway Hall, last evening. This was the fifth and last of an entertaining and instructive series, delivered under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York. The whole series was creditable to the judgment of the Society—the last series, at least.

The Old Folks will give a concert in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner Fifty-second-street, this (Friday) evening. Those who would spend a pleasant evening should attend.

The Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, which is under the charge of Dr. Otto Fulgraff, reports the treatment of 23,478 cases of sickness among the poor during the past year, involving 1,980 outdoor visits and the furnishing of 21,498 prescriptions. The expenses of the institution for the year were $18 46, while the receipts have amounted to $6,818.

At an election of officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, yesterday, at their office, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York, Arthur J. Willmarth was elected President; Wm. H. Guion and John Dutf, Vice-Presidents; Alfred Nelson, Treasurer and Secretary, and Messrs. John Dillon, John H. Mortimer, Wm. D. Bow, J. Edward Ferrier, Edward Merrill and B. H. Van Kluck, Executive Committee.

The submarine drill constructed by General Newton, and recently put on trial at Raymond Rock, works satisfactorily. It is not yet ready for the rough work before it at Hell Gate, and will probably not be complete for some time.

Colonel Van Brunt, who has held the position of Superintendent of the Branch Post Offices of New-York for some time, has resigned and accepted a clerkship of one of the United States Courts in this District. Postmaster Jones will not reappoint any one to the position at present.

Hon. Edward Salomon, one of the ablest and most efficient "War Governors" of the West, and a lawyer of high repute in that section, has removed to this City, and become a member of the New-York Bar.

A fire occurred yesterday in the tenement house No. 303 East Thirty-second-street, in a room on the second floor, occupied by the family of Thomas Dillon, by which a damage of $200 to the house was caused by some children playing with matches.

Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Co., seedsmen, No. 42 Park-row, have recently published their annual Spring catalogue, in elegant and expensive style. The book contains 130 pages, and is illustrated by 300 engravings, some of them beautifully colored.

The Fifty-third anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, S. H. Tyng, on the progress of Sunday School teaching and the benefits it conferred upon the young. A distribution of presents to the teachers and members of the school then took place, and was followed by a supper provided by the pastor of the church.

The Woman's Mutual Aid Society, *alias* the Working-women's Association, made a gallant attempt to organize or to serve last evening. But owing to the absence of nearly all the lady managers at Washington, and three of the fair sex and two reporters were present to occupy the many rows of empty seats. It being decided after some debate that a quorum was not present, the doting President, Mrs. Dodge, and Secretary Gray, adjourned the two reporters, much fatter for notice.

"Reddy the Blacksmith," otherwise Wm. Warley, came before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in the custody of Deputy Marshal Crowley, being charged with not paying the internal revenue assessed made on his underground liquor and billiard establishment at No. 9 Chatham-street. He stated that he had not owned the place since May last.

The examination in the case of John Anderson, which has occupied the attention of Commissioner Shields for some time, was concluded yesterday. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent currency stamps of the new denomination.

A meeting of the members of the Union Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 365 Bowery. Mr. Frederick H. Knapp presided, and Mr. Wm. Glasse was chosen Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening, when the nominee of the Republican Convention will be expected to be present. Twenty-five members were elected.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Honora Hart was proved guilty of stealing six irons belonging to Hunsicker, 24 Mercer-street, while in his employ as a servant, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for one year.

John Murphy and Stephen Avenue were jointly convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment charging them with burglariously breaking and entering the property of Herman Cottrell, of No. 128 Prince-street. The former was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter for one year and six months.

A verdict of acquittal was rendered in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in the case of a lithographic printer named William Hunter, Jr., charged with committing an indecent assault on a little girl at a disorderly house in Mercer-street.

John Asher, of No. 488 East Fourteenth-street, jumping off a car of the Belt Line Railroad yesterday at South Ferry, fell under the wheels and had his ankle crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A cigar smuggler named Wm. Irving gave bail to appear for trial before Commissioner Osborn yesterday.

An unknown man, aged 40 years, was found dead, yesterday, in the basement of No. 120 Chrystie-street. Coroner Skilton held an inquest.

Alonzo Flock was arraigned before Justice Dowling, yesterday, accused of having passed a worthless check for $80 on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, upon Mr. John Hay, of No. 1,211 Third-avenue. As the prisoner could not make any proper explanation, the Magistrate committed him for trial.

The sale of boxes for the reception and ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, in the Academy of Music, on the 8th of February, closes to-morrow evening at the armory. The preparations for the ball are already assuming colossal proportions, and a grand success is anticipated.

Peter Huss was held to answer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing several articles of wearing apparel, valued at $100, from the house of Hattie Davis, No. 109 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Amelia Connolly was held to answer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $73 from the person of Margaret Halloran, No. 330 Third-street, on the 31st of last October.

Chas. Bloom and John Gannon were brought up in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with feloniously entering the premises of Hugh McLoughlin, on the preceding evening, and taking away three dead-rabbits worth $1.50. Gannon, it appeared, had told the prisoners informed him of their intention to commit the burglary, and asked him to participate in it. They were committed.

J. G. Saxdens last evening delivered an interesting lecture on "Air and Breathing," at the Amity Baptist Church, West Fifty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue. It was the second of a series of free lectures on scientific subjects, which will be delivered every Thursday evening during the next four weeks.

The twenty-fourth annual ball of A Troop, Third Cavalry, Reunion, took place last night at Irving Hall. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock.

The annual ball of the Orange County Milk Association was held last night at Lyric Hall. The attendance was not as large as on former occasions, but all entered into the enjoyment of the festivities with the utmost ease.

Coroner Flynn concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of George Stoll, the German whose death was caused by a club wielded yesterday on Christmas Eve in the saloon No. 152 Delancey-street. As Charles Allemont was one of the men who broke up the disturbance in the saloon, the jury, while rendering no open verdict, expressed the belief that Chas. Allemont knew who stabbed the deceased.

The annual ball of the Excelsior Musical Union, held last evening at the Masonic Hall, was a complete success. The number of persons present was large, and included many of fashion in this City.

The irrepressible General Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, delivered one of his celebrated lectures on "The Uses and Abuses of the Powers of Government" last evening, at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street. The audience was composed chiefly of New-York College students, who cheered vociferously throughout the evening.

The delegates of the New-York section of the Northeastern Beneficiary met at the Steuben House last night. Mr. Theodore Heinrichs presided, and elected the following additional officers: Mr. Hermann Ruter, Recording Secretary; Charles Wilatus, Financial Secretary; Philipp Kohn, Librarian. It was resolved to have a programme for the twelfth annual Singing Festival, which will take place next Spring, and which will be held in this City in 1871, prepared by a committee, and after the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City met at Tammany Hall last night, and reorganized for the present year by electing new officers. Dr. Wm. Scherme was re-elected President of the Committee, and all the other officers of last year were reelected, except the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each German Democratic Ward Committee is represented by as many delegates in the General Committee as the